

THE NEWPORT MERCURY,
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G. C. MASON & F. A. PRATT,
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tion of the Proprietors) until arrearages are paid.

POETRY.

Translated for the Mercury.
VOICES OF SPRING.

FROM THE GERMAN OF WM. MULLER.

Who is it that drums on the window for me,
The green boughs restlessly swaying?
Young Morning-Wind is here—'tis he
His merry pranks he's playing.
"Come out! thou son of man, come out!"
The saucy fellow is bawling—
Spring-joys, tumultuously, about
Thy chamber-threshold are calling.
Hearst thou not the chafer's hum,
Hearst not the window-pane snapping,
As, drunk with fragrance and light, they come
Against the glass hard-flapping?
The sunbeams through the twinkling vine,
Are nimbly stealing to find thee;
Around thy head they shoot and shine,
And blaze as if they would blind thee.
The nightingale's almost hoarse, poor thing!
So long has she been singing;
And 'cause thou wouldst not hear her sing,
Down from the tree she went springing.
So I took her bough and I swung it about
And I lashed the easement, saying:
Come out to the kingdom of Spring, come out!
He will not much longer be staying!

DATA FOR DREAMING.

BY MAJOR PATTEN, U.S. ARMY.

A CLOUD is on the woodland height,
A mist is on the wave,
The sky with sunset painted bright
Seems tinged with colors grave;
Yet evening's hue I love to view,
For when the stars appear,
'Tis time to trace the form and face
Of one, alas! too dear.
On vision wings a spirit sweet
Then comes with mine to stray,
Through all the night my own to greet,
Not stays aloof by day;
With voice and air and feature rare,
And eyes that radiant shine, (blight!)
Oh! all that's bright—save (thought of)
She ne'er—can ne'er be mine.
The swan that swims by moonlight dim
Remote in secret bay,
If once his mate be lost to him,
He would no longer stay;
Thus, form of love! if so it prove
That thou art mine,
Oh! take me to thy home above
And blend our beings there.

Laws of Rhode Island.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVI-
DENCE PLANTATIONS
General Assembly, May Session, A. D. 1851.

AN ACT to preserve the fisheries within the
waters of Narragansett Bay, and other navi-
gable waters within this State.
It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:
Any person or persons who shall, from and af-
ter the passage of this act, throw, or cause
to be thrown, any or parts of menhaden, or fish
into any of the waters of Narragansett Bay,
or other navigable waters of this State, shall, up-
on conviction, be subject to pay a fine not ex-
ceeding two hundred dollars for each offence; to
be recovered by indictment before any court of
competent jurisdiction to try the same.
True copy—witness,
ASA POTTER, Sec'y.

AN ACT in amendment of an act, entitled an
act enabling town councils to grant licenses
and for other purposes, and of the several acts
in amendment thereof.
It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:
The sixth section of the act to which this is in
amendment, is hereby so far amended, as to ex-
tend the provision of said act over all the waters
of Narragansett Bay.
True copy—witness,
ASA POTTER, Sec'y.

RESOLUTION authorizing the Secretary of
State to cause the rules and orders of the
Senate and House of Representatives, to be
published in book form, and for other pur-
poses.
Resolved, That the Secretary of State cause to
be printed in book form, for the use of the Gen-
eral Assembly, the joint rules and orders of the
two houses, the rules and orders of the Senate
and House with a list of the joint committees
and standing committees of each house, and that
said Secretary cause ten copies of the Schedules,
and the public laws passed since the digest of
1844, to be obtained and bound for the use of the
Assembly.
True copy—witness,
ASA POTTER, Sec'y.

RESOLUTION for the payment of the salaries
of the late Governor and Lieutenant Governor.
Resolved, That the sum of four hundred dol-
lars be allowed and paid out of the General
Treasury to Henry B. Anthony, for his services
as Governor of the State for the past year.
Resolved, That the sum of two hundred dollars
be allowed and paid out of the General Treas-
ury, to Thomas Whipple, for his services as Lieut-
enant Governor for the past year.
True copy—witness,
ASA POTTER, Sec'y.

RESOLUTION appropriating sixty thousand
dollars to the erection of a new wing to the
State Prison.
Resolved, That the Inspectors of the State Pris-
on be and they are hereby authorized to draw
out of the State treasury, from time to time such
sums of money as they may deem expedient, for
the purpose of erecting a wing to the West side
of the State Prison: Provided, the whole amount
drawn shall not exceed the sum of sixteen
thousand dollars.
True copy—witness,
ASA POTTER, Sec'y.

RESOLUTION authorizing auctioneers to make
their returns on the first day of July next.
Resolved, That the auctioneers of the several
towns who have not made their returns accord-
ing to law, be authorized to make them on or
before the second day of the next session, with
the like effect as if they had been made accord-
ing to law.
True copy—witness,
ASA POTTER, Sec'y.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY.

ESTABLISHED A. D. 1758.

Volume XC.

NEWPORT, R. I., SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 31, 1851.

Number 4,649.

SELECTED TALE.

THE LITTLE BEGGAR GIRL;
OR, THE LOST CHILD.

BY LUCY LINWOOD.

It was upon one of those frosty, yet sun-
ny days in February—when the favorite of
Fortune, and the lover of ease, is most like-
ly to be found luxuriating before the
warmth of his own cheerful fireside—that
our story opens. As such a one reclines
upon his velvet-cushioned couch, with an
air of quiet satisfaction, amid his splendidly
furnished apartments, with his tables
laden with luxuries, he seems too often to
feel that all that is required of him is to
make himself happy and comfortable!
While thus in the full enjoyment of all
that this world's goods afford, he is apt to
forget that the sources of his comfort are
the same which bring misery to others
who are differently situated. Within sight,
perhaps, of his comfortable home, may be
found those who are perishing for want of
the bare necessities of life! The severity
of the weather which drives him from his
out-door pleasures, to those still more
inviting within, forces them from the
means of obtaining their daily sustenance.

Mr. D—— was one of those favored
few of whom we have spoken. He dwelt
in the heart of New York. His family con-
sisted of a wife and one child—a little boy
two years of age at the time to which we
allude. This gentleman was sitting before
a brilliant coal fire, with his feet resting
lazily upon an ottoman; he held a splen-
didly bound volume in his hand, and was now
awaiting the summons to dinner. He
would occasionally look up from his book,
and cast a glance to the window. The
jingling bells accompanying the merry
sleighing parties as they went skipping past
and the bright snow glittering in the sun-
light, seemed to give an air of gaiety to
everything without—and Mr. D—— saw
no reason why every one should not be as
happy as he was himself.

As he sat thus alone in his private libra-
ry, a beggar girl approached the door of
his house and asked for bread. The
servant gave her a few dry bits, and notic-
ing that she was very thinly clad, and shiv-
ering with the cold, bade her come in to
the fire and warm herself.

It was probably the first time in her life
that the poor girl had been asked to be a
stranger's fire, and it seemed, if one could
judge from the expression of her face, that
it awakened in her mind a gleam of hope.

She thanked the servant for her kind-
ness, said she could not stop to warm her-
self, but desired to see the gentleman of
the house.
"Oh, that is out of the question," said
the servant. He would not allow me to
show a beggar to his room. "I would
risk my situation if I would do such a
thing."

But the little girl was desperate, and was
not to be put off. She begged the girl to
show her what part of the house he was in,
and she would even run the risk of intrud-
ing, without leave.

In another moment the distressed child
stood before the great Mr. D——, in his
private sitting room.

She stopped and curtsied low—and with
a look of mingled hope and fear, waited
for a word of encouragement from the
gentleman.

Mr. D—— raised his eyes from his book,
and with a stern look inquired, "What do
you want?"
She immediately summoned courage,
for she felt that was her last chance—and
replied:—
"Good sir, will you be so kind as to—
to—lend me a few shillings, to get some
wood to keep my poor mother from freez-
ing to-night? She is very sick, and if
she gets well she will work to pay you;
if she does not, I will try to pay it in some
way, myself."

Mr. D—— arose slowly, and pointing
to the door, said to her, "Go out you little
vagrant, this is the third time to-day that
I have been annoyed with you, and with
this same story. How long have you been
learning that story? You repeat it well—
truly! You are not satisfied with disturb-
ing me in my office, and accosting me in
the street, but you have the impudence to
enter my house without leave. Let this
be the last time you intrude yourself in my
presence, or, remember, I shall set the dog
after you! Caser—here!"

At this instant a huge dog sprang from
under the table, and stood waiting his
master's orders. The little beggar fled for
her life, and returned with a heavy heart
to the miserable abode where lay her suf-
fering mother, her only earthly friend, who

she felt must soon be relieved of her mis-
ery! But for herself—the cheerless pros-
pect was to struggle on, alone, with the
cold-heartedness of this world, an example
of which she had that day been made ac-
quainted with.

She now seemed impressed with the
thought that that night was to decide their
fate. She exerted her utmost energies to
obtain something in the shape of fuel for
that night, but without success. She gath-
ered all the little clothing they had, to cov-
er them with, and strove to encourage her
mother to bear up one night longer, and
hope for better luck on the morrow.

We leave them in their misery, to re-
turn to Mr. D——.
The contrast between the two dwellings
is great, although the distance is but a few
rods.

Mr. D—— thought no more of the
beggar girl; he supposed she might be an
imposter, or might not; any rate, he did
not care to be annoyed by her, and he felt
that he had put a final stop to her solici-
tations, as far as he was concerned.

We said that Mr. D—— had a little
boy. He was the idol of his parents, and a
general pet among the servants; and they
were frequently in the habit of taking him
when they went out upon errands in the
street. The man-servant was going out to-
wards night, and he said to the little fellow
jestingly:—
"Josey, do you want to go with me?"
"Oh, yes," said the favorite, and ran
for his hat.

"But stop," said John. "I did not say
I would take you along with me. It is
late, and too cold. The next time I go I
will take you."

It was with some difficulty however, that
he pacified him, but he started—as he
thought, leaving Josey at home; he was no
sooner gone, however, than the little fellow
run out unnoted by the family, and fol-
lowed him. He was not quick enough to
overtake the servant, and on entering the
street he took a wrong direction. In a
his home not knowing whither he went;
and with nothing to shield him from the
severe cold but his little hat which he had
thrown carelessly upon his head.

It was late in the evening when the ser-
vant returned, and the family were feeling
very anxious about little Josey, as he was
never allowed to be out in the evening;
but, supposing he was safe with their trusty
servant, they awaited patiently for his
return. We can judge of the increased
anxiety and surprise of the parents when
the servant returned without him.

"Why, John," exclaimed Mr. D., "what
have you done with Josey?"
"Indeed Sir, I left him at home; and
have not seen him since," said the affright-
ed servant.

"What in heaven's name has befallen
my child? He is lost—Haste, quick to
the crier's, and search the city for him; it
is dark and cold, and if he is exposed, he
will certainly freeze. He cannot talk suf-
ficiently to tell where he belongs. I am
afraid some dreadful accident has befallen
him!"

Each member of the family and friends
far and near, were immediately despatched
in search of the unfortunate runaway, but
no trace of him could be found, and such
a night of terrible suspense, the parents of
the child never before suffered.

Morning came, however, and with it the
bright sunshine made everything look
cheerful, save the countenance of the trou-
bled parents of little Josey. They had lost
not a single moment in search of the little
child, but as yet, no tidings of him had been
heard. About the middle of the forenoon,
the friends all returned, and almost gave
up the search as hopeless. In an agony
of despair, the naturally hard-hearted Mr.
D. threw himself upon his couch and wept
aloud; while his wife was in a state bor-
dering upon distraction.

Presently there was a report that a poor
woman and little girl had been frozen to
death in a miserable dwelling not far dis-
tant from Mr. D.'s residence. When the
news reached the wretched man's ears, he
started to his feet as if he had received some
terrible shock! Such things were not un-
common, yet Mr. D. was not in the habit
of taking notice of such reports.

But now it seemed as if some unearthly
impulse urged him forward! He seized
his hat, rushed from the house, and
hastened to the spot where there was a
crowd collected round the door. It was
but a few moments walk from his dwelling,
but the street where it was located bore a
very different aspect.

It was a narrow, filthy lane, and the old

dilapidated buildings, with their broken
windows and doors, showed that there must
be suffering there, if in such a place human
beings could even exist, at all. He was
shown through a narrow passage to a low
back room, which was made for a cellar,
but which at present was the only tenement
of a miserable family.

There was a fire place in one corner,
which contained nothing but ashes, and a
heap of worn out straw in another corner,
on which lay the bodies of the unfortunate
victims.

There were various articles of ragged
clothing thrown over them, on removing
which, there proved to be another child—
smaller than the little girl!

The woman lay with her arms clasped
around both the children, and it was evi-
dent, from their position, that she had drawn
them closely to her bosom, in the endeavor
to keep them warm from the heat of her own
body; but it was more than she was able
to do, with the severity of the weather;
and she had met with them her untimely
end. The trio were frozen dead!

As soon as their faces were exposed, Mr.
D. was the first to recognize the bodies.—
The first was the poor little beggar girl;
and with a glance at the other child, he
gave a shriek which would have pierced
the heart of a stone—stood aghast a moment
—and then fell heavily to the floor! One
glance it was his own child!

No one was left to tell the story, but to
the father's mind, the sad truth was apparent.

The little frozen hand of his cherished
boy still held a crust of bread—the only
article of food there was to be seen in the
room! It were vain to attempt to depict
the multitude of agonizing thoughts which
crowded the distracted father's brain, in
that terrible moment—words fail to describe
them! He contrasted the character of the
little beggar's heart with his own. He
thought of her whom he had turned penny-
less from his door, who, pitying his lit-
tle son, had evidently taken him in from the
street, and shared with him her last morsel
cold by nestling him in her own bosom!
He had refused her the means of saving
the life of his darling son, and he was the
murderer!

It was too much for human nature. Mr.
D. was borne home senseless, and for many
days he merely showed sign of life but not
of reason. The body of little Josey was
taken home by the friends, and buried, but
the parents never saw it.

The mother, from the effects of the
shock, fell into a fever, from which she
never recovered. Mr. D. at length recovered
his bodily health and strength, but he never
was a man again. He would frequently
have seasons of raving, and would call for
his child in the most piteous manner, say-
ing that he had hidden little Josey from
him—that he was not dead—but they were
keeping him in suspense, only to torture
him!

At other times he would be calm, and
walk the streets day after day enquiring for
his little boy of every one he met!

He was never known to turn away a beg-
gar again from his door, but he would fre-
quently buy bread and carry it with him to
distribute among the poor, as he met them
about the streets.

Sometimes he would hire people to go
about the streets with him in search of his
little "runaway," as he called him. In this
way, he spent many years, and his friends
indulged him as long as he was quiet; but
at length he became so mad that they were
obliged to confine him, and he ended his
miserable existence evidently in an insane
asylum.

Thus ends the sad history of one, who,
by a single act of unkindness, sacrificed
his own life with that of his beloved wife
and idolized child! "He that giveth to the
poor, lendeth to the Lord; and happy is
the man who hath such a debtor. No one
is safe from accidents; and he may have the
favor returned fourfold; for none are so rich
but that some day he may be grateful for
the services of even a little beggar."

BARBERS.

According to Narro, there were no bar-
bers in Rome until the 424th year of the
city, when they were imported by Ticinius
Mela from Sicily. The barber and surgeon
were formally united in the same person,
and remained so until the year 1745, when
they were disunited, and made two distinct
callings. The barber's pole, in front of the
shop, has its origin in the staff which was
usually put into the hand of the patient
while under the operation of bleeding; the
red lines spirally around it, representing
the red tape which was entwined around
the arm of the patient.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DEATH IS SILENT.

In the city, while men are brawling in the
streets, death is entering the secret cham-
bers and friends sit pallid by the couches of
the breathless, or love is drinking in the
sigh which bears the soul to Heaven.—
Death is silent, those whose every look
spoke to us in life, pass from our sight as
the shadow from the dial, and the music of
their words become sad echoes in the dis-
tance of our memory. Death is silent.—
Living hatred thunders in the strife of war,
but when the combat is over, Death, grim,
and speechless, is the monarch of the field
—Death is silent. Tempests shriek madly
upon the Ocean, and many are they who
sink with this requiem into their fathom-
less grave; but from the depths of that sub-
lime sepulchre, no sound comes back to
tell of those who perished. Death is silent;
yet not so entirely; silent it is to the ear,
but not always to the heart: our brethren
are still bound to us, and though dead, they
have not ceased to be. There is much to
be felt and learned where they rest. Hu-
mility has instruction from the proud man's
monument, and contented lessons from the
vanity that overlies his clay. There is
pathos in the solitude where the stranger
sleeps; there is mute eloquence on his un-
lettered grave; there is beauty in the poor
man's epitaph, inscribed honestly by affec-
tion; there is sublimity in the rude sepul-
chre of the peasant's tomb, when it is the
effort to symbolise an immortal faith. And
it is such faith which takes terror from the
power of death, and despair from the si-
lence of the grave. There is that in us,
which is not all clay. That which belongs
to earth, must go to earth; but when earth
claims and gets back its atoms, God gathers
up and calls home the spirits.

Integrity of Character.

Who ever possessed it that did not de-
rive untold advantage from it! It is better
than the gold of Ophir; it is of more value
than diamonds "and all precious stones."

emphasis, look at integrity of character
with the blessings it confers, and imbibe
such principles and pursue such a course,
that its benefits may be yours. It is a prize
so rich, that it repays every sacrifice and
every toil necessary to secure it. Suppose
a mercantile community could be found
whose every individual was known and ac-
knowledgeed to possess strict and uncom-
promising integrity; the representations of
each one were in strict accordance with
truth; "his word as good as his bond!"—
Such a community would have a monopoly
of the trade, so far as they had the means
of supplying the demand. "The tricks of
trade," whatever may be their apparent ad-
vantages, impair confidence, and in the end
injure those who practise them far more
than they benefit them. It is a short-sight-
ed, as well as a guilty policy, to swerve,
under any circumstances, from those great
principles which are of universal and ever-
lasting obligation. Let a man maintain his
integrity at all times, and he will be satis-
fied there is a blessing in it, and a blessing
flowing from it, and a blessing all around it.

Remarkable Fact.

The sea birds, the pulpin, guillemot, and
the razor bird, cannot fly over the land at
all, although they can rise from the sur-
face of the sea, with equal facility mount
to an indefinite height, fly with amazing
rapidity so long as the sea is immediately
beneath them; but no sooner do they fly
above dry ground than they drop as if shot.
During a severe strong wind from the sea,
it not infrequently happens that these birds
in mounting higher than the edge of the
cliff, are suddenly blown a few yards over-
land; when they immediately fall, and can
regain their natural element only by crawl-
ing to the edge of the precipice, when new
vigor seems to inspire them, and they at
once soar away with their usual velocity.

The Influence of Genius.

There is scarce anything in nature more
astonishing to a reflective mind, than the
influence of one man's thought and feeling
over another, and on thousands of his fel-
lows. There are few voices in the world,
but many echoes, and so the history of the
world is chiefly the rise and progress of the
thoughts and feelings of a few great men.—
Let a man's outward position be what it
may, that of a slave or a king, or an appar-
ent idler in a busy metropolis, if he have
more wisdom, love and religion, than any
of his fellow mortals, their mind, heart and
soul are put in motion even against their
will, and they cannot stand where they stood
before, though they close their eyes ever so
tightly.—*The Dial.*

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

M A Y	SUN	SUN	MOON	HIGH
1851.	rises	sets	sets	water
31 SATURDAY,	4 34	7 25	8 26	5 4
1 SUNDAY, JUNE,	4 34	7 26	9 22	9 1
2 MONDAY,	4 33	7 27	10 18	10 0
3 TUESDAY,	4 33	7 27	11 8	10 53
4 WEDNESDAY,	4 32	7 28	11 51	11 50
5 THURSDAY,	4 32	7 28	12 40	12 50
6 FRIDAY,	4 31	7 29	0 23	12 50

Moon's first qr., 6th day 1st h., 4th m. evening.

The Advocacy of Truth.

THE advocates of any cause that rests
upon truth as a basis, can afford to be
defiant. We are always inclined to the
belief that there exists, with those who
stoop to personalities and vulgar slang in
defending or advancing their pet theories,
a restless and annoying doubt as to the
truth of what they so confidently affirm.—
The man who loves a truth for its own sake,
which means, for the good that truth, when
reduced to practice, will do to his fellow-
men—never gets angry when his doctrines
are opposed or denied. He is too well aware
that nothing is received as truth except
when the mind is in a free and rational
state; and that to insult an opponent, is to
close up, for the time, the avenues of
reason. But the man who promulgates a
new doctrine of medicine, philosophy, or
some other theory in the reception of which
he has a personal or pecuniary interest,
very naturally grows impatient at every-
thing that really or seemingly opposes; for
all such opposition touches his self-love;
and the activity of self-love so blinds him
as to destroy his perception of what, in
common justice and decency, is due to others.

The instances of intemperate and abusive
advocacy and defence of favorite schemes
by editors and writers for the press, that
every now and then attract our attention,
have suggested these thoughts; and we jot
them down for the benefit of those whom
they may concern.

Value of Reputation.

To obtain success, usually requires no
inconsiderable effort of wisdom, nor can
such efforts well proceed from other dictates
than those of the purest INTEGRITY OF
PURPOSE; for, despite the censures and
cavils of the jealous and unworthy, the
world presents to us at the present day a
pleasing aspect in this particular. In its
commerce the value of reputation is above
all price or estimate. The world's good
report is as precious a capital as can be
invested in its business; and he alone is
demonstrates that it cannot otherwise be
secured. The instances of the success of
bad men are few, and wealth, in these
instances, but demonstrates to us the truth
that when it is unworthily obtained it fails
to afford the gratifications for which it is
sought.

The necessary connection, then, between
good motives and means, and successful
results, in the pursuit of wealth, must be
impressed upon the mind of every man who
hopes to attain to success, to prove useful
or honorable to his family or friends, or to
the community of which he is a member.

WHITENESS.

As the time is now at hand for white-
washing on a large scale, we will give a
receipt which is the best known for out-
houses. Take half a bushel of good un-
slacked lime, slack it with boiling water
and keep it covered during the slacking
process. Strain the liquid through a sieve,
and add a peck of clean salt dissolved in
warm water, and three pounds of boiled
wheat or rice paste and half a pound of
dissolved glue. Add five gallons of water
to this mixture, and it is best to put it on
hot, but in that case use only old brushes,
or make allowance for the spoiling of them.

It has been found that our dry limbs
bite off, as it were, more of the whitewash
than do rains. The salt is to obviate this
evil. For whitewashing the interior of
dwellings, do not use any salt, as it absorbs
moisture, and to the above lime, add about
two pounds of Spanish whiting. It makes
the white more clear looking if a little
indigo is squeezed through a cloth amongst
it. Amongst the lime, Spanish brown or
ochre may be stirred to make a colored
lime paint. The sulphate of iron (cop-
pers) makes a buff color; the sulphate of
copper (blue vitriol) a blueish color.

KNOWLEDGE.

"One fountain there is," says Miss
Bremer, "whose deep vein has only just
begun to throw up its silver drops among
mankind—a fountain which will allay the
thirst of millions, and will give to those
who drink from it peace and joy. It is
knowledge; the foundation of intellectual
cultivation, which gives health to mankind,
makes clear his vision, brings joy to his
life, and breathes over his soul's destiny a
deep repose. Go and drink therefrom,
thou whom fortune has not favored, and
thou who soon feel thyself rich! Thou
mayest go forth into the world and find thy-
self every-where at home; thou canst col-
lect thyself in thine own little chamber;
thy friends are ever around thee, and carry
on wise conversations with thee—nature,
antiquity, heaven, are accessible to thee."

FOREIGN NEWS.

By the arrival of the steamers *Baltic* and *Canada* we have one week later intelligence from Europe.

ENGLAND.—Crowds continued to press into the Crystal Palace. The Queen makes a daily private visit. The receipts of one day had been as high as £3,000. Season tickets still sell at first price.

There is nothing new in English politics except that the anti-papal aggression bill of Lord John Russell is likely to be carried in the Commons. The income tax bill has been read a third time.

In the House of Commons, after some discussion, the further consideration of the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, by consent of the Premier, was postponed to the 19th.

The Liverpool Journal says: "We believe we are in a condition to state that in a week or two Ministers will resign, and Lord Stanley accept office. We are, at all events, quite certain that this occurrence is expected by all the Government officials, to follow immediately on Mr. Baylies' Ceylon motion, on which it is calculated Ministers will be left in a minority. Lord Stanley is now prepared to form an administration."

A specie train was robbed while on its way from Southampton to London of \$25,500 of gold dust. The dust was contained in three boxes, one of which has been recovered, and a man arrested suspected as the perpetrator of the robbery.

A large portion of the machinery of the steamship *Atlantic* has arrived at the Huskisson dock; she will be completely ready for sea at about the end of June. The *A.* has undergone several alterations and improvements since her disaster—a handsome dining-room having been erected on deck, and that below fitted up with berths.

FRANCE.—Gen. Cavaignac is now prominently put forward as a candidate for the Presidency, and receives the support of M. Emile de Girardin. The leading journals seem to favor his views. Great preparations are being made for the approaching election.

Gen. Darreën, the Government candidate, is elected for the Department of the Landes.

The Journal Messages has been seized for announcing that 14 regiments have been ordered to Paris, and reiterating the statement as correct.

A report had reached Paris of the death of the King of Naples, but it wants confirmation.

GERMANY AND ITALY.—Germany is motionless.

A letter from Rome, dated May 1st says that the president of the Propaganda, Cardinal Frazzant, has just issued an appeal to all Italy, calling upon all good Catholics to subscribe funds for the erection of a Roman Catholic cathedral in London. The appeal issued some months back by the Cardinal Vicar-General did not produce the desired result. The projected edifice is to be dedicated to St. Peter, and schools for boys and girls was to be completed by Russia on the 19th inst.

THE KAFFIR WAR.—Advices from the Cape of Good Hope to the 4th April received. Intelligence most unsatisfactory. Sir Henry Smith had been compelled to fall back upon King William's town, his force been inadequate to undertake anything like a comprehensive military scheme. The defeat of the Kaffirs by Col. Somerset only incited the various tribes to fresh hostilities.

A letter from Vienna, dated the 7th inst., says that a courier arrived there on the previous day from London, with important despatches, which were delivered immediately to the Emperor. The English government has, it is said, notified its readiness to regard the admittance of all the Austrian provinces into the Germanic Confederation as a purely German question, provided the other German governments consent to regard it as such, and agree to the proposals of Austria. This, if true, is tantamount to a withdrawal of the protest made a short time since by the English government.

There is not much further intelligence regarding the insurrection in Portugal. A new Ministry, with Saldaña at its head, had been proposed, but its success was doubted. The troops still continue to desert to the standard of Saldaña. The Queen, however, only yields reluctantly to a change of Ministry and measures. A letter from Madrid states that the Queen Mother fractured her right leg on the evening of the 6th inst., whilst ascending the steps of her palace at Aranjuez.

The New York Tribune has the following paragraph, translated from correspondence of the *Presburg Zeitung*, and dated Para, April 2:—

"The Ministry have at length decided on the fate of the refugees. The Porte has accordingly declared that it assumes the obligation of retaining in custody Kossuth, his wife, Count Bathany, Nicolaus and Moritz Perczel, Asbath, Gyurman, Luley and Wisocky, and makes their fate dependent on further transactions with Austria. In order to effect the release of the others, an official is to be dispatched next week to Kutahia, and superintend their surrender to the Turkish Commissioner. They will then be brought to Genid in a Turkish vessel, which will deliver them in the Dardanelles to an American or English ship of war. At the same time, those refugees whose banishment has been demanded by Austria, especially Dobocai and Vay, will be banished from this place. Austria has thus obtained nearly all she asked."

During the month of April last, 1,365 persons were committed for various offences, the principal of which are assault and battery, intoxication, disorderly conduct, vagrancy, &c. The presentment further shows that during the past year there were 175 persons confined in the City Prison under ten years of age; 592 persons between ten and fifteen; and 2,619 persons between fifteen and twenty making a total of 3,383 persons under twenty years of age.—*N. Y. Sun.*

BY THE MAILS.

FEMALE GALLANTRY.—It is seldom that we have an opportunity of recording a more noble and gallant feat, than that noticed by the subjoined account, and which took place on the burning of the steamer *Webster*, on the Mississippi river:

"One incident is particularly worthy of notice. A young woman named Miss C. Dill, of Dalton, Ohio, who is possessed of extraordinary physical power and courage, missed her protector, and at once she set about the means to save herself. Observing at the same moment two children by her side, helpless and unprotected, she seized one in each arm, got down to the lower deck, procured a large board by wresting it from the boat, and threw it into the water; with the tender charges she held, the young lady became so courageous in the calamity, that she jumped over the board, and by its assistance floated down the river a considerable distance, and was taken up by a skiff at about a mile from the boat, both herself and the children safe."

A passenger, who was on board the steamer *Webster*, at the time of her conflagration on the Mississippi river, relates the following interesting incident:

"Among the many heroic acts I saw, I particularly noted the conduct of Miss C. Dill, of Dalton, Ohio. Not seeming to regard her own safety, in the moment when all others were flying one way or another, she seized two little girls, children of a Frenchman, a passenger, and with them plunged into the water, and by her intrepidity saved them."

At ONE of the places where the cars on the Erie Railroad stop to allow the passengers an opportunity to get breakfast, an incident occurred not long since, which strikingly exhibits the difference between a man's wants and his capacities.

"I have had a boiled egg and a cup of coffee," said a traveler, as he passed over a dollar bill to pay for that amount of provisions. "We charge twenty-five cents," responded the landlady, "and each person eats what he wants." The expression that came over the traveler's countenance as he received this response showed that much light had broken in upon him, and the way he proceeded to make up for lost time was a caution to eating-house proprietors. Seven boiled eggs, four cups of coffee, and a large slice of cake disappeared in a hurry, and the whistle sounded for resuming the cars, we heard him calling for "sliced apple pie," failing to obtain which, he made a frantic grab with both hands at a pyramid of doughnuts, a half dozen of which served him for the remainder of the day.

EDUCATION IN FACTORY TOWNS.—The Committee on Education of the House of Representatives, which was instructed to consider the subject of educating children employed in mechanical, manufacturing or manual business, have reported a bill providing that no child under 15 years of age shall be employed in any factory or mill at least 11 weeks in the 6 months preceding the commencement of such employment; and such child must also attend school 11 weeks in each year employed in such labor up to such age. Persons employing children contrary to these provisions are liable to a penalty; and a certificate is necessary from the schoolmaster, certifying under oath the time the child has been under tuition, so that the enforcement of this act is securely guarded. This will somewhat remedy the ignorance likely to be prevalent in factory towns.—*Boston Traveller.*

A BARBAROUS FATHER.—On Saturday the police were sent for to arrest a man named John C. Godfrey, living in the 9th ward, for making several attempts to murder his son, John C. Godfrey, with a table fork. The father, it appears, was partially intoxicated at the time, a condition in which he has often gone home in, and turned his wife and son into the street. On Saturday night he stabbed his son in the head and breast with the above instrument, inflicting very severe wounds, from which he may not recover. When the police arrested him, he had his son on the floor, pounding him with all his might and by this time had broken the fork from the handle by the violent thrusts against the boy's skull. He remains in custody at the city prison.

N. Y. Express.

PROBABLE MURDER.—On Saturday morning, two men named Thomas Wells and Leon Handlicker, were drinking together in a notorious place on the Five Points, when a dispute arose between them, and the latter drew a dirk-knife from his pocket, and stabbed Wells in the left side. The wound is considered very dangerous, and it is feared that it will prove fatal. Wells was immediately conveyed to the City Hospital, where he remained last evening, in a suffering condition, and Leon Handlicker was arrested by officers Gannon and Dalton, and committed to prison by Justice Rathrop.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

A SENSIBLE MONARCH.—His majesty of Denmark is said to have shown the most courteous attention recently to a party of London editors.

His majesty is obviously a very fine fellow, and deserves to be an editor himself, but that can hardly come about, since an editor with "such a thing as a crown about him," or even half-a-crown, for that matter, is too strange an animal to be often visible.

Boston Post.

PATENT REVOLVING CANNON.—Mr. Z. M. Lowry of Portville, Cattaraugus Co. has invented a cannon which will load and discharge itself fifty times a minute. It is stated in the *Cattaraugus Whig* that the War Department has passed a resolution in favor of adopting this ingenious destructive power, for our Government.

THE PRESS VS. SPEECH.—A rapid writer will pen about 2500 words in an hour. A rapid speaker will utter 12,000 words in the same time. Hoe's newly invented press will print 10,000 words in a minute, or 600,000,000 an hour.

American Messenger.

COAL AND IRON OF PENNSYLVANIA.—The present annual yield of the coal mines of Pennsylvania is stated at 3,700,000 tons of Anthracite coal to be sent to market in 1851; and 3,000,000 tons of Bituminous, domestic and extra, State consumption.—The aggregate value of this coal at the points of consumption is estimated at \$17,000,000.

It is said that the product has been doubled each successive seven years, and at this rate of expansion, in 1870 the product will have grown to 25,000,000 tons.

England doubles her vast yield of coal in twenty years—her present product being about 40,000,000.

The annual product of the furnaces, forges and rolling mills of Pennsylvania, in 1846, was over \$23,000,000; and although now greatly depressed, its present value is stated at \$28,000,000. The amount expended by private canal and railroad companies (exclusive of the State works) to reach the mining districts of Pennsylvania, has been \$4,000,000.

The iron manufacture of England doubled its product from 1836 to 1848, being at the latter date 2,000,000 of tons; and in 1846 the product of our own iron works reached 3,600,000 tons. When we consider that the manufacture of railroad iron is in its infancy in the United States, and that the time must come when this branch of industry will be incalculably increased—increasing the consumption of our anthracite and bituminous coal in the process of producing iron—we can hardly place an estimate, twenty years hence, of the annual value of the mineral product of Pennsylvania alone.

"EDUCATION 'DOWN EAST.'—The following advertisement in the Bangor Jeffersonian we hope will attract the attention of some one possessing the desired 'kwalifierkashuns':

Notice!! Teacher Wanted.—The scule in Holston bein out of a perceptor (the last one havin ben discharged for want of incompetiveness.) No wun nede aph without tha hav the follerin kwalifierkashuns, to whit:—Tha must not be agin the mordereight use of liker, coz sum ov the skowlers air edykated to be liker dealers. Naw we dont want noboddi wich belongs to noe church—seen as how that wud pregerdis the mines or children; an menn up hear dont bleve in sitch thyngs. He must preduce satisfactur evidence; that he is aginst awl fannytie aberlsherhets witch have soe offin destroid and dizolved over glorus unun. Ryten must bee tort an other hyer branchiz.

Pose skript.—It is eekspeshted that the teacher will git his helth enshored, in audur that thare ma bee noe interrupshuns ov the skule.

Holston, March 13th, 1851. *1w.

BATTLE OF NEW ORLEANS.—A correspondent informs us that the late Major DAVEZAC, when a passenger some years ago on board the packet ship *Cambridge* from New York to New Orleans, related the following at the battle of New Orleans. He stated that, on the morning after the battle, twelve broiled robins were placed on the breakfast table, prepared for General Jackson and his suite, which had been shot with a rifle, through the head, by one of the Kentucky Riflemen who had been in the conflict; he had fired thirteen times and missed hitting his bird, in the head, only once! This circumstance being soon known in the neighborhood, a certificate of the fact was requested of and obtained from Gen. JACKSON and his aids, by the British officers, that by such evidence, on their return to England, they might exhibit to their Government the character of the enemy at New Orleans.

CHOLERA. On the steamer *Iroquois* lately on the way from New Orleans to Cairo, the cholera broke out among the deck passengers, and six of them died and were buried along the shore before the boat reached Cairo. By the time she reached Cairo, three more had died, and six or seven others were in the last stages of the disease. A man by the name of Cane, who left a family in Illinois, and had been to California, was stricken down and died, and was buried within 100 miles of his home. There is cholera also at Memphis.

A WORKMAN employed in the machine shop of Messrs. Collyer & Haskell, while turning a large buttonwood log yesterday, found a human double tooth embedded in the wood. Four or five inches of the log was turned off before the tooth was found, and the wood between the tooth and the bark was perfectly sound. The tooth was in a hole made with an auger, and must have been there nearly or quite half a century.—*Pasquet Chronicle.*

CHOLERA AT CINCINNATI.—The Cincinnati Commercial says that four cases of cholera were reported to the township trustees of that place on the 15th inst., two of which proved fatal, and one of the others was expected to be attended with a like result. Three of the persons attacked were passengers from New Orleans.

INSTRUCT YOUR SON WELL, or others will instruct him ill. No child goes altogether untaught. Send him to the school of wisdom, or he will go himself to the rival academy, kept by the lady with the cap and bells. There is always teaching going on of some sort, just as in the fields vegetation is never idle.

THERE are two peonies in the garden at the President's house at Washington, which together, contain at this time three hundred and forty-five flowers. Some of them measure twenty-one inches in circumference. The branches are very large, and grew from seed sown twelve years ago.

SNOW ON THE MOUNTAINS.—The Vermont State Banner of the 10th inst., says: The mountains all around us are white with snow, and have remained thus for a week past. Considerable rain has fallen in the valleys, and although cold, it has caused the meadows to look fresh and green.

ANCIENT-MODERN DANDY.—A writer in the *London News* tells the following tough but amusing story:

Most readers, now-a-days—thanks to Thackeray's portraits—understand the class of shabby old dandies, elaborately got up by their tailors and valets, who go nodding their grizzled old heads along the sunny side of Pall-Mall or bask in the biggest bow-windows of the clubs, and totter about in the lobbies or the couloisses of the opera at night, looking dashing young fellows of thirty when their backs only are seen, and sinking at once into superannuated old-toyeyism when they face round, and you can mark the dry, coarse, wrinkled facial skin, and the deeply-sunk crow's-feet ramifying round the eyes. One of these respectable Methuselahs—a great man in the west end, mighty in the morning rooms of clubs, known to all attentive students of the Court Circular, steady at his post in the omnibus box, persevering in his homage to the reine de la danse—is under the sad necessity, notwithstanding his excess of juvenility, and the fact that he has not yet sown his wild oats, of wearing a wig. A commonplace matter this, but not so commonplace, considering how our hero manages it. The wig is made to enter into a score of wonderfully made perukes, the nut-brown ringlets in each of nicely differing degrees of length. Thus, No. 1 appears like a tolerably short crop. No. 20 is modelled upon Hyperion's curls.—Then for the application. Beginning with No. 1, each wig is worn for three or four days up, of course, to No. 20. In a week or so, the short crop again appears. "Ah," says his lordship, in the club, "the fact is, I've been—a—getting my hair cut."

INSTINCT OF ALEWIVES.—The Middlesex Canal was opened on the first of the present month, and "great store of alewives," as our forefathers used to express themselves, are crowding up through the locks from Charles River to the Concord and Merrimac, to make their annual visit to the waters of their nativity. Dr. Jerome V. C. Smith, in a Lecture before the Cambridge Lyceum, some ten or fifteen years ago said that the alewives of Concord and Merrimac rivers were peculiar—having a different mark from the common Charles river variety; and that it had been ascertained that the alewives which are caught in the canal locks in this city, are the Merrimac river alewives and none other,—thus proving that they are attracted by the Concord river water, which they are able to distinguish from the Charles river water, and beautifully illustrating their instinct, which leads them to see with astonishing perseverance the shores of their native river, by the same route which they followed to the ocean, however devious or difficult that may have been.

Bunker Hill Aurora.

COULDN'T TELL THE DIFFERENCE.—A loafer got hold of a persimmon, which (before they are ripened by the frost) are said to be the most bitter and pucky fruit the garden wall, and commenced upon it by seizing a generous mouthful of the fruit, which proved to be in a state to freeze his lips and tongue most provokingly.

"How do you like it?" inquired the owner of the garden, who had been watching him.

The saliva was oozing from the fellow's mouth, and he was only able to reply:

"How do I look, naber? Am I whistlin' or singin'?"

It is said that Master Tommy Currin, a boy of fourteen, residing in Kildare, has eloped with Miss Eliza J., a girl aged thirteen, the servant who managed the affair as confidante being between fifteen and sixteen. The juvenile fugitive took with her £14 belonging to her mother, and the boy and girl have proceeded to America.—*English Papers.*

A PHILADELPHIA PAPER states that Capt. R. Cowin, of Plymouth, is making a sounding line for the United States government ten thousand yards long.

It certainly can't be considered a very shallow government, whatever monarchists may say of it, that needs so long a line as that to reach the bottom.—*Boston Post.*

We learn from an intelligent colored man, that from 16 to 20 fugitive slaves pass through this city weekly to Canada. They are often nearly destitute, and he is compelled, out of his meagre resources, to give food and lodgings to many of them.

Oscego Journal.

COPPER BOILERS.—It is stated that they are henceforth to be used on board the steamers of the Royal Navy, as their great durability has been found to render them cheaper in the end than iron boilers, of which the first cost is small.

A western paper contains the advertisement of a land agent, headed—"Land Claims prosecuted?" Well, they ought to be—claims have no more business on land than hens in water. Perhaps, however, here is some "mistake in the printer."

The following assumption of womanly dignity was given in one of the census returns, in England:—"Jane—wife, head of the family, managing woman—John—husband, turns my mangle."

At SOUTH BOSTON a boy four years old was discovered hanging by his hands from the sill of a third story window, and was rescued by his sister when nearly exhausted and just ready to drop.

Z. T. CONNOR, postmaster of Macon, Georgia, has absconded, a defaulter to the amount of \$4,400 to the government, and \$70,000 on cotton.

An injunction has been served upon the lotteries of Delaware, and no more drawings will take place, until the Court decides upon the merits of the case.

A PARTY of 100 colored people leave Baltimore for Liberia, July 1st.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Express.

LONDON, May 17, 1851.

As we sat down to write this, we picked up a French paper, in which the reporter at London had, singularly enough, gone into an elaborate notice of the United States portion of the Exhibition at the Crystal Palace. We shall not trouble you with the sage remarks of our Gallic philosopher. They are anything but complimentary. The worst of it is, they too nearly approach the simple truth. He describes the American Eagle, placed over these departments of American industry, as looking like a vulture hovering over a desert, seeking in the far-off distance for something to devour! This is too bad.—Our side of the Crystal Palace (we are sorry to say that we have a whole end of the building—the east end) certainly looks bare. Between mistakes and disappointments, we have been prevented from making such a faithful exhibition of the progress of the United States in every branch of learning and manufacture as we could desire; but still, poor as it is, it is a miserable exponent as it is of the resources and greatness of our country, it is respectable even in its paucity, and none but a dunce would suppose that such a nation must be behind its competitors in intelligence and advancement.

The French reporter notices Perkins' steam gun, and calls it complicated and useless. Perhaps it is. We doubt, ourselves, its practical usefulness; but it is beautiful and ingenious. There is nothing more so in the whole exhibition. Is this no merit? The cotton and woolen manufactures in the United States are ridiculed by the same writer, because the specimens here shown are very indifferent. Is this just? These specimens are from the Burlington (Vt.) Mills Co.; from P. Sexton, Warehouse Point, Conn., and from the Lancaster Mills, of Clinton, Mass. We admit that they are ordinary. We confess that the exhibitors should have sent us something less common. We acknowledge that the shawls, in particular, are common and vulgar. But then, they are not really specimens of American progress, for there is not an Exhibition in America which does not produce articles far superior to these, which look to us precisely as if they had lumbered up somebody's shelves and had been sent here to be gotten rid of.

But the same French critic praises an old bedstead from Philadelphia, that no American will look at; and he laughs at daguerreotypes, the like of which (and they are shabby specimens) cannot be seen in France. Brady, and also Meade & Bros., of your city, have some large cases here of their photographic productions. But they have not sent their best; and besides this, their works have been placed, we conceive, in a bad light, which almost entirely destroys their effect.

The Queen and Prince Albert visit the Crystal Palace nearly every morning now, as well as several conspicuous members of the Court. The Kossuth diamond, and a magnificent set of jewels for the Queen, the Countess of Argyll, and the Earl of Rowland, the Greek Slave; the models of the port of Liverpool and the Isle of Man; the gigantic statue of St. George; the great glass fountain; the portraits of the Queen and Prince Albert; the carpets of Persia; the pretty nothings of France; and the statue of the Queen on horseback, appear to be the leading attractions of the Exhibition. At least they are what strangers rush to gaze upon immediately, after which they disperse themselves throughout the building. About ten to fifteen thousand visitors per day, are always to be found in the Palace, and the receipts at the doors will soon pay, at this rate, all the expenses.

As soon as the weather becomes settled, we are to have a series of reviews, military inspections and sham fights in the vicinity of the metropolis. We have such a number of military on hand just now, something must be done to keep them from rusting with idleness. The Queen's birthday on the 29th May, and the visit of the king of the Belgians early in June, will afford a capital excuse for a variety of these entertainments. There is to be no military demonstration as usual, on the anniversary of the Battle of Waterloo. This is rather delicate; for there are thousands of Frenchmen here, and such a display, at such time, would be grossly insulting.

We have two Italian Operas in operation here now, and the rivalry is piquant and delicious. Grisi is at Covent Garden, and so is Castellan, as well as Louise Tagliioni. Her Majesty patronizes the other, at which Mad. Sontag, Fiorentini, Lablache, (senior and junior,) and Mario appear, with Carotta Grisi in the ballet. The contest is a little exciting, but the latter carries the day, for, if Sontag is elderly, Fiorentini is beautiful, and sings like a nightingale.

The Epsom Races are close at hand, and here is another excitement. We never bet, but everybody else does here, and you can hear nothing else. Voltaire and the Flying Dutchman are in everybody's mouth.—They'll be into their pockets soon, we fancy. Adieu, pour le present.

CRYSTAL PALACE.

A Frenchman, who under the name of Tamar had arrived at the highest dignities in the East, has just died at Tripoli. His original name was Souchon, and he was a drummer-boy in the army of Egypt in 1798. After the battle of Heliopolis, he and some others fell into an ambuscade in the desert and were made prisoners. Djazzar ordered the whole of them to be put to death; but the officer charged to carry the order into execution, being touched with the extreme youth of Souchon, spared his life and sold him as a slave to the Pacha of Tripoli.—This latter incorporated him in his troops, and soon discovered in him so great a capacity, that by degrees he raised him to the highest ranks, and at last made him Governor of Audelah in his dominions. His administration was marked with great energy and firmness, which in the end led to the establishment of order and prosperity. He died lately at the age of 68, during a visit which he was paying to the Pacha of Tripoli.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY.

NEWPORT.

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 31, 1851.

In our last we gave some account of the Great Industrial Exposition in London and the general impression made upon the beholder on first entering the Crystal Palace. The particulars of the exhibition are by far the most interesting portion of the foreign news at this time, and as further accounts are received, we shall make extracts from such as are calculated to convey a just idea of all that transpires and at the same time furnish descriptions of the more conspicuous objects exhibited by each nation.

Whatever advantages the United States might have derived under the most favorable circumstances, it is painfully true that we stand, as now represented in the exposition, much below mediocrity and that it will require more than ordinary efforts to regain the high reputation we have heretofore enjoyed.

With the largest space, excepting Great Britain, assigned to us, we have not seen fit to fill as many stalls as the smallest kingdom on the Continent, and the articles sent from this country are such as do us but little credit, even if we take the most flattering accounts from over-anxious friends. The most prominent as well as the most numerous objects are, churns, butter tubs, hoe handles, cooking stoves, daguerreotypes and india rubber goods—articles well enough in their way, but not calculated to confirm the favorable opinion entertained for us by Europeans. Besides the above, there are many very light and beautiful carriages, sleighs, and other vehicles which are much admired; but among the number there is one spoken of as being inferior to many rolling through our streets. In fabrics we are also represented, though here again not fairly, as it is known that we are constantly turning out fine goods; but the London Times says the manufacturers of Manchester need have no fear of such competition. The staples on the shelves are fine and the display of agricultural tools attract considerable attention. Many of the implements are justly entitled to all the praise they are receiving. Of ores, too, we sent a fine collection, but as for works of art, design and all the branches of decorations, it may be said that we are without a single representative, if we except the Greek Slave and Wounded Indian, by Powers and Stephenson. And these appear sadly out of place in the heterogeneous mixture of shovels and coal scuttles, ploughs, churns, carriages and baby jumpers, conspicuously displayed to fill the space that should be occupied by goods of a higher character.

Altogether the American portion of the Great Exposition is most discreditably, and one cannot but regret that we have taken part in this gathering of nations. But the truth is, we are not on a footing in the more important branches of art and manufactures brought forward by England, France and Belgium; though as a body we have the consummate vanity to think that as we are a 'great country' so are we a 'great people,' and must consequently be great at everything to which we turn our attention. This is most true in one sense, and so far as grand undertakings are considered, we are pre-eminently successful; project than the Americans. But such things must be seen where they exist and it is only through a visit to the country that they can be fully understood. They are consequently lost at the great exhibition, and the wonder is expressed how a people of whom so much has been said, could content themselves with such a meager show.

Had more attention been paid to the matter, and the country generally displayed its finest efforts, it would only be in certain walks that we could hope to eclipse our rivals, and those would be confined wholly to articles of utility; for to pretend that we are beyond the rudiments of art, or are skilled in design, is absurd. He who maintains such a notion of our appreciation of the beautiful, has only to stroll through the Boulevards of Paris to learn that we may be great as utilitarians and inventors of labor-saving machines, but as judges of what constitutes purity of style in ornamental designs, we have yet much to learn and much to unlearn.

LATE arrivals from the Sandwich Islands assure us that the difficulties existing between the authorities and the French Government, are of a very unpleasant character, and that the former cannot and will not make the concessions demanded by the latter. If the French push matters to extremes, it is asserted that the Hawaiian King will hoist the American flag and claim the protection of our government; a very natural course, for to the United States they owe much of their prosperity. The English language is spoken on the Islands and is the only one used in diplomatic correspondence, and the Americans residing there take part in the councils and legislative enactments.

The Sandwich Islands have always been a favorite resort for our whalers and the intercourse has resulted in mutual advantage. Since the opening of a communication with California, the Island trade, at first depressed by the leaving of great numbers to dig for gold, has greatly increased, until now there is no small share of business regularly carried on between San Francisco and Honolulu, which will greatly increase as the latter becomes more settled and opens a larger market to be supplied from the Islands.

The San Francisco papers do not hesitate to say that a large body will be mustered in that place to assist the Islanders in driving the French from their shores if the latter persist in their aggressions.

On TUESDAY next the Annual Town Meeting will be held at the State House, at which time the Town Officers for the ensuing year will be elected, and such other business as may be brought before the meeting will be transacted.—Whatever change may be made, those to whom the management of our affairs has been intrusted during the year, have fulfilled their trust, and we believe, to the satisfaction of all parties.—Should there be a change in the programme for the coming year, we trust that a like attention will be paid to the requirements of the laws, and that our internal arrangements may receive the same careful supervision.

The COMMISSIONER MILLS stopped on Saturday last, and will not go into operation again, until enough can be made to pay for wear and tear of machinery—a thing not to be accomplished with the present price of cotton and goods.

the numberless attempts made within a few days to shake the confederation, to dissolve the Union, and at one fell swoop destroy all that has been handed down to us as a sacred charge by our fathers, have signally failed. It is evident that there are staunch friends of the Republic in the State to keep alive the feeling of true union, and to battle it thrust for thrust with the Union spirit is triumphant, and that further efforts to spread disunion or to advocate secession will meet the rebuff they merit. The extremes of party are now fully understood, although they may rave and rant, though they may pour hot burning words on each other, though they breathe forth threats of fire and sword to all who do not unite with them, the sun will rise and set and the friends of country—the real blood-hearted Americans—will still their blood like water to protect the Union; will never allow themselves to be moved from their course nor listen to any appeal to the contrary, however much they may be grieved by the action of those on whom they depended.

Many of the Southern States, while they repudiate Southern principles, have passed resolutions to support the Union and to abstain from participation in movements calculated to weaken its influence. These measures speak well for the South, and they should be met by a corresponding move on the part of the North, as the only means of removing existing evils and of giving the way to a restoration of harmony and of will.

The foregoing we clip from the Newport (R. I.) Mercury. It is only one, however, of a number of similar Northern productions that meet the eyes, and very appropriately may the North unite with the South, who already have taken the rights of the South, who already have passed resolutions to support the Union—Union such as it is, unequal, oppressive and annual.

As long as the South will succumb to the North—as long as her rights are not only denied in unmistakable language, as it has been throughout her limits, and those rights defended by freemen, just as long will the North continue to demand aggression upon her, in an unholy warfare upon her institutions. The path must not only set forth what are her rights, but she must maintain them, or she will be shorn her political rights, to that respect which is her sovereign capacity, and with all her self-esteem. The acts of the central Government are already sufficient to cut in twain the bonds which bind together this Union; and he of the South who still cries Union! is a traitor to her honest interests, a base coward, the imprint of whose footsteps is a pollution to her soil. For withstanding the North through an abolition government at Washington, have done that which they cannot undo, and to submit to while the North continues to crush the bravest spirit, yet there are those among us who still cry wait! wait! wait! for what? Wait until we are bound hand and foot?—until it will be too late to oppose tyranny?—until our moral and physical influence are an availing nothing.

The North is encouraged in her reckless and unprincipled course; and well may she be, while there are those at the South, who "while they repudiate Northern principles, have passed resolutions to support the Union." Take care the South, and particularly our own gallant State, never take a "step backward" while the North never fails to take a step forward. While the cry of the South is "wait," the cry of the North is "onward," in vindication of this truth, then to the voice of her press, and the resolutions of her legislatures. Wait! after this?—there is no word in the whole English vocabulary, so intolerably grinding to our ears, as this word "wait."

The above is from the Georgetown (S. C.) True Republican, and from its character one is enabled that it could spring from no other soil than that of South Carolina. The writer goes on to quote from the New York Tribune, with comments, and closes with a paragraph from the Boston Commonwealth. Against this mingling of different articles on different subjects we protest. The article from the Tribune is on the Fugitive Slave Law and the restoration of Sims, and that from the Commonwealth, (the name of which paper never till now appeared in these columns) is an endorsement of the Tribune's panegyrics on Massachusetts's hostility to slavery and devotion to the Union. Of these further notice is unnecessary, as we take no part in their sentiments in the questions of the day. But for ourselves, we hold to the opinion already expressed, that such as the North has injured the South through misguiding zeal, the latter is her own enemy and has done yet more than the former to bring about the present painful state of affairs. The me, feeling the presence of an evil, and anxious for its removal, have over-stepped the bound of propriety and justice, and the other, instead of relying on the constitution which guarantees her liberties to her so long as it may be her pleasure and physical influence can avail nothing.

Tyranny, forsooth! Why the North never learns of such a thing, nor has South Carolina a list idea of Northern opinions in regard to her movements. No one asks the South to succumb to the North, no calm-headed northern man expects South Carolina to give up her institutions without her free consent, nor have such ever advocated a union that is "unequal, oppressive and tyrannical." No, they do not trample upon the rights of the South or laugh to scorn any of the southern states; but they are sensible that South Carolina, the hot-bed of disunion, is reaping the fruits of her unconstitutional measures, and they are fully aware that while her better citizens are leaving her for a more quiet and safer home where they may not be oppressed with taxes levied to be borne, for the support of a state treasury that the ports of the adjoining states are receiving large additions to their wealth, and the commerce that formerly found its way only into Charleston harbor.

The evil will not end here, for emigration from the state will continue so long as the same fiery measures are taken to bully the government, and one will take possession of their lands or enter into business amid such turmoil. Savannah has already received a large share of the wealth of Charleston, and we are credibly informed that property in the former city has increased three hundred per cent in value within a short time, and holders refuse to sell at such advance.

But of this enough. It concerns that state more than it does us, and we have only room to say to the Republic, and in spite of all the incendiary articles which have emanated from the press of the Palmetto State, and the mighty efforts of her leaders to enlist all south of Mason and Dixon's line in their unequalled hostility to everything north of it, there are "many of the Southern states, while they repudiate northern principles, have passed resolutions to support the Union" (the "Union" in quotations) and to abstain from participation in movements calculated to weaken its influence.

REV. A. H. DUMONT, will preach at the North Baptist Church to-morrow, morning and afternoon. May 31.

Expatriated.

In this town, 25th inst., by Rev. Mr. Jackson, Mr. JAMES H. SWEET, to Miss ANN B., daughter of Mr. William Bacheider, all of this town.

In Providence, 19th inst., Mr. SAMUEL W. HERRARD to Miss MARY H. GLADDING; 22d, Mr. CHARLES HARRIS, of Philadelphia to Miss SUSAN C. ROBINSON of this town; Mr. JAMES COLEMAN to Miss SARAH LEMOND; 26th, Mr. EDWIN THASK to Miss ROSA LEE.

DIED.

In this town, 25th inst., Miss SARAH, daughter of Col. Richard Shaw, aged 38 years—for many years an exemplary member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in this place.

In this town, 26th inst., DAVID BRAYTON, son of Mr. George Faisneau, aged 7 months and 9 days.

In Middletown, 25th inst., Mrs. ANN, wife of Mr. Joseph Northup, aged 55 years. In the fall assurance of a blessed immortality.

Her sickness was painful, yet she endured it with Christian patience, as seeing Him who is invisible, rejoicing in the Saviour of sinners. She has left a kind husband to feel his irreparable loss, children to mourn for a tender mother, and the Christian Church one of its worthy members.

In Portsmouth, R. I., 26th inst., CHARLOTTE ELIZABETH, daughter of Mr. Albert Coggeshall, aged 3 years 11 months, and 11 days.

In New Bedford, 27th inst., Mrs. NANCY CARTER, widow of the late Capt. Robert Carter, and sister of Mr. Theophilus Topham, of this town, aged 76 years.

In North Kingstown, 27th inst., ELIZA T., only daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Tew, aged 21 years.

In Central Village, 27th inst., Hon. STEPHEN BRANCH, in the 62d year of his age.

In Second, 23d inst., HARRIET ELIZABETH, daughter of Mr. Onley Cook, aged 6 months and 25 days.

In South Kingstown, 12th inst., Mr. PHILIP TAYLOR, aged 82 years.

In Auburn, N. Y., 18th inst., Miss R. CAROLINE, daughter of Hon. Isaac Sisson, aged 27 years.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Newport

—ARRIVED.—

SATURDAY, April 24.

Brig Carrol, (of Eastport), Pettengill, from New York for Portland, was run into this morning at 20 minutes past 1 by a ship, off Little Light, bearing west by south, 6 miles distant, carrying away her wheel, mainmast, gaff-topmast, main boom, gaff, and all the rigging attached, cutting down her quarter and injuring her stern.

WEDNESDAY, May 28.

Schr Southern, Recker, P River for Charleston; Minerva, Giverson, do for Baltimore; Adventure, Prentice, do for Roundout; Buena Vista, Brackett, Bristol, Penn.

THURSDAY, May 29.

Schr Monitor, Millard, F River for Charleston; Florence, Drinkwater, Prov for Bangor; Alvarado, Tinker, do for Calais; Teneriff, Poland, Jacksonville for Portland; BM Bahrage do for Leopold, Worcester, Sullivan for Newburgh; Boston, Cunningham, Prov for Bath; Saratoga, Tompion, Phil to Bowen & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Ohio, Phillips, was at Apalachicola, 17th inst., Idg for Liverpool.

Brig Cardiff, Melville, sld fm Savannah, 23d for Havana.

Brig Confidence, Babcock, was spoken off Block Island, 29th inst.,—had lost a main overboard that morning.

Brig Ellen Hayden, Smith, was at Sierra Morena, Idg for Wilmington.

Brig Callender, Duncan, sld fm New York 29th, for San Juan, C. A.

Brig R. B. Lawton, Gardner, was spoken May 25th, in lat 35 15, lon 71.

Corn, Meal and Seed.

1000 BUSHELS Superior White Corn,
1000 do do Yellow do
150 do Northern and Southern corn meal,
50 do do do do
1000 do Fine Feed.
Just received and for sale by
BARBER & BOONE,
Nos. 4 and 6 South side,
Market Square.
May 31.

TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA. A large invoice of this great purifier of the blood, just received by the only agents for Newport.
R. R. HAZARD & CO.,
APOTHECARIES HALL.
May 31.

J. CARD.

THE UNDERSIGNED, having lately established himself in this town for the purpose of giving instruction in the French and German languages, begs most respectfully to call attention. His long experience as a Professor at a French College at Cologne, having made him acquainted with the best methods of instruction adapted to the different capabilities of the scholar; he confidently believes that any pupil intrusted to his care, will make rapid progress as the nature of the studies will admit.

T. LEHWESS,
87 Thames Street.
May 31.

MORSES SYRUP of Yellow Dock and Weavers Canker Syrup, a fresh lot for sale by
R. R. HAZARD & CO.,
APOTHECARIES HALL.
May 31.

FLOUR.

100 BBLs Choice Family Flour,
25 half bbls do do
Just received and for sale by
BARBER & BOONE,
Nos. 4 and 6 South side,
Market Square.
May 31.

RUSHTON CLARK & CO'S GENUINE MEDICAL COD LIVER OIL.—This Oil has now been in general use in Newport about 9 months, during which time it has performed more positive cures, and been attended with more uniform success in diseases of the Lungs, and Chest—Rheumatism—Enacation—even Consumption itself—than all other medicines before employed—and we have in our possession abundant testimony to corroborate our assertion. It is now prescribed by the most celebrated medical men of the country, as the last hope of the consumptive patient. Observe that it is fresh and pure, it is otherwise useless. A few dozens just received by the only wholesale and retail agents.

R. R. HAZARD & CO.,
WASHINGTON SQUARE,
Near the State House and Park.
May 31.

WANTED.

A BOY who is desirous of learning French, is in want of partners to form a class. Apply May 31.

THE RELIGION OF GEOLOGY and its consequences, by Edward Hitchcock, D. D., L. L. D., President of Amherst College, and Professor of Natural Theology and Geology, just received by
C. E. HAMMETT JR.

FIRST IMPRESSION of England and its people, by Hugh Miller, author of the "Foot Prints of the Creator," the Old Red sandstone &c., just received by
C. E. HAMMETT JR.

THE WIDE WIDE WORLD, by Elizabeth Wetherell a new supply at
C. E. HAMMETT JR's.
May 31.

BLISS' JENNY LIND

HOT AIR COOKING RANGE.

In presenting this Range to the public, the subscriber would call attention to its merits. He has been well convinced from his own observations that the public are in want of a Range with such improvements as will render it more perfect for all purposes of domestic utility and economy, than any now in the market. In the kitchen which he now offers to the public for examination, he has (if he can place any reliance upon the assurance of experienced dealers in Ranges and Stoves, his customers and his own experience and observations) been successful beyond his most sanguine expectations. The Oven is so constructed as to secure the certainty of thorough baking the bottom of all articles proper to be cooked in an oven. It is unnecessary to say to those who have used ranges, that no previous pattern has been free from defect in this particular.

All parts of this Range is double the usual thickness.

It has also been pronounced by competent judges, the most beautiful and perfect in its appearance, of any Cooking Range in this country, with some advantages over many ranges that are made. I would call your attention

1st, to its general beauty and great strength of castings. Also, the quality of iron and the care and skill with which they are mounted. Also, notice the top which is so constructed as to prevent the least possible chance of breaking or burning out.

2d, the form of the fire chamber—a cylinder lined with Soap-stone, or Fire-brick, and known to be the best form of fire chamber in which to burn coal.

3d, Notice the front of the range closes tight, with a register in the ash-door, to give draft, which when closed makes the range perfectly air-tight. Also, a new arrangement for dropping the Grate from the outside, so that no dust can escape in the room.

4th, the simplicity of the arrangements; it having but one Damper, which manages the whole. Also, the convenience for cleaning the Flues, and a convenient place to put the coal scuttle and a very large oven, of capacity enough to bake twelve pies. Also, a Bath Boiler, which can be heated by a side or back Flue or a water back, and a new and improved hot-air stove, which will heat a room from 12 to 15 feet square, with the same fire that is used in cooking.

No. 1 RANGE is 26 inches wide, 20 inches high, 22 inches deep; one oven 13 inches wide, 12 inches high, 22 inches deep; one hole on top of oven, and four holes on body of Range 6 1-2 inches; Grate 10 inches front; (oven can be set on either side,) whole Range to occupy 3 feet in length.

No. 2 RANGE, is 24 inches wide, 24 inches high, 24 inches deep; Oven 15 inches wide, 12 inches high, 24 inches deep; one hole on top of oven and four holes on body of Range 7 1-2 inches; Grate 11 inches front; (oven can be set on either side) whole Range to occupy 3 feet 6 inches in length.

No. 3 RANGE, is 21 inches wide, 24 inches high, 24 inches deep; Oven 17 inches wide, 14 inches high, 24 inches deep; one hole on top of oven and four holes on body of Range, 8 1-2 inches; Grate 12 inches front; (oven can be set on either side,) whole Range to occupy 3 feet 8 inches in length.

No. 4 RANGE is 26 inches wide, 24 inches high, 24 inches deep; Oven 19 inches wide, 17 inches high, 24 inches deep; one hole on top of oven and four holes on body of Range 9 inches diameter; Grate 14 inches front; (oven can be set on either side,) whole Range to occupy 4 feet 2 inches in length.

No. 5 RANGE, is 3 feet wide, 24 inches high, 24 inches deep; Oven 19 inches wide, 17 inches high, 24 inches deep; one hole on top of oven, and six holes on body of Range 9 inches in diameter; Grate 14 inches front, whole Range to occupy 5 feet 2 inches.

All of these Ranges can be set with double or triple No. 1, 2, 3 or 4, at the option of the purchaser.

Manufactured and for sale by
WILLIAM H. BLISS,
NEWPORT, R. I.
May 31, 1851.

HAY.

100 BALES superior quality Eastern Hay. For sale by
BARBER & BOONE,
Nos. 4 and 6 South side,
Market Square.
May 31.

DR. D. JAYNES' popular family medicines, are constantly renewed supply of fresh medicines for sale by the only agents.

R. R. HAZARD & CO.,
APOTHECARIES HALL.
Call and get a correct Almanac for 1851, gratis.
May 31.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE, New Volume.—The June number of this highly popular Periodical commences a new volume; now is the time to subscribe. Subscriptions received, and single copies for sale at
TILLEY'S.

DR. WOOD'S COUGH CANDY, a fresh supply at
C. G. C. HAZARD'S.

CONTINUATION OF DICKENS' PICKWICK PAPERS.—Pickwick Abroad or the tour in France by G. W. M. Reynolds; illustrated, just published and for sale at
TILLEY'S.

HITCHING'S & Co. DYSPEPSIA BITTERS, a fresh supply at
C. G. C. HAZARD'S.

PICTURAL BROTHER JONATHAN, for July 4th, 1851 is received and for sale at
TILLEY'S.

BOUGHTON'S BITTERS, a very superior article by the Bottle, or gallon at
C. G. C. HAZARD'S.

JOHN COOPER VALE'S POEMS, just published and for sale at
TILLEY'S.

GREEN'S OXGENATED BITTERS, a fresh supply just received and for sale by
C. G. C. HAZARD.

NOTICE

TO THE HEIRS AT LAW OF HENRY MCGOWAN. NOTICE is hereby given to the heirs at law of Henry McGowan, late of Newport dec'd, intestate. That the Court of Probate of the town of Newport, have allowed from the date hereof, until Monday the 4th day of August next, to the heirs at law of said McGowan to prove their claims before the Court of Probate aforesaid, to distribute shares of the estate of said Henry McGowan, to which effect, the said Court have postponed the consideration of the distribution of the remaining one-half of the balance of the administrators account settled with said Court the 12th day of May instant, the other half of which said balance said Court on said 12th day of May ordered to be paid and distributed to the widow of said Henry McGowan there being no children of said Henry McGowan.

Ordered that this notice be published in the Newport Mercury once a fortnight until the 4th of August next.

B. B. HOWLAND Prob. Clerk.
Newport, May 17, 1851.

Water Cure House,
CORNER OF TOWN AND HIGH STREETS,
NEWPORT, R. I.

ASA SMITH, Proprietor; LOUISA A. SMITH, Physician to the Establishment, which is now open for the reception of Patients, who will be taken for full board treatment—day treatment—or visited at their residences, in acute diseases, the diseases of children, and cases of Childbirth; but in all cases where the services of Miss Smith are required to administer Water-Cure at child birth, she will expect an early consultation and thorough preparation for treatment.

TERMS OF TREATMENT:
For full board treatment, from \$5 to \$10 per week, payable weekly.
Those who come to the house for treatment, are required to bring two comfortable, three blankets, one sheet, and travelling for baggage. Consultations daily (Sundays excepted), from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.
May 24, 1851.—6m.

Timber and Joist.

FOR SALE by the subscriber, at wholesale or retail, a large lot of
SPRUCE TIMBER AND JOIST, of the first quality, but partially decayed by exposure to the air, as \$11 was advanced. Those who wish to obtain a large number of good excellent quality at a very low price, would do well to call at
HAMMETT'S LUMBER YARD,
May 24.
G. A. HAMMETT.

FOR SALE.

THE HOUSE AND LOT on Church street, known as the Perry Estate, if not sold at private sale, it will be offered at Auction on Saturday June 21st, at 11 A. M. Apply to
SAMUEL ENOS.

TO LET.

A STORE, and two good tenements on the Ferry Wharf, apply to
FINCH & ENOS.
May 24, 1851.—5w.

NEW SUGAR.

60 BOXES Brown Havana Sugar.
10 bbls New Orleans do
25 " Stewart's Refined do
25 " do Crushed do
5 " do Powdered do
4 boxes do Leaf do
Just rec'd per sloop Rheni, and for sale at a reduced price, by
NEWTON BROTHERS.

Court of Probate, Newport, May 19, 1851.

MARY MINZIES, administratrix on the estate of
—WILLIAM BRIGGS,
late of Newport, Housewright, dec'd., presents her first account on said estate for allowance. The same is received and referred for consideration, to a Court of Probate, to be holden at the Town Clerk's office in said Newport, on Monday, the 16th day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M., and notice is ordered to be given thereof by advertisement for three successive weeks in the Newport Mercury, that all persons interested, may appear at said time and be heard thereon.
May 24. B. B. HOWLAND, Prob. Clerk.

Executors' Notice.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, appointed Executors of the last will and testament of
MARY MINZIES,
late of Newport, single woman, dec'd., which will has been duly proved before the Court of Probate of the town of Newport, and we have given bond as the law directs, request all persons having claims against said estate to present them for adjustment and those indebted to make immediate payment to
NATHAN HAMMETT, } Executors.
JOSEPH LYON, }
Newport, May 24, 1851.

COCOA BUTTE C.

A CHEAP article for Hotel entries, bar rooms and all places where great durability is desirable; it is much used in all the cities for these purposes. For sale by
May 24. F. LAWTON & BROTHERS.

BOX & KEG RAISINS cheap, for sale by
NEWTON BROTHERS.

CHEAP LAWS,
Q neat patterns, fast colors and low prices, opened and opening by
May 24. F. LAWTON & BROTHERS.

FRESH GUAVA JELLY this day rec'd and for sale at
RIDER'S.
May 24. 171 Thames St.

Fresh Flour.

200 BBLs superfine Family Flour, fresh ground, rec'd per sloop Rheni, and for sale at a reduced price by
May 24. NEWTON BROTHERS.

CANVAS CARPETINGS.

FOUR yards wide, of heavy make and a rich pattern, received this day by
May 24. F. LAWTON & BROTHERS.

10,000 real HAVANA SEGARS this day rec'd and for sale at
RIDER'S.
May 24.

CARPETING.

LARGE additions to our stock of carpetings will be made this week including some of very inferior quality and price.
May 24. F. LAWTON & BROTHERS.

HAVANA S GARS.

30 THOUSAND HAVANA SEGARS of the most favorite brands and choicest qualities, just received and for sale by
May 24. NEWTON BROTHERS.

WATERED POPLIN.

A FEW pieces of Watered Poplins, very glossy and good colors, just received by
May 24. F. LAWTON & BROTHERS.

HARRISON CIDER.—10 bbls New Jersey Cider, of very superior quality for sale by
NEWTON BROTHERS.

AN ARTICLE of Cotton Furniture Damask, suitable for chairs, curtains, carriage linings, &c. &c., in various colors, for sale by
May 17. WM. C. COZZEN & CO.

FOR SALE AND CIRCULATION, AT James Hammond's.

Will be sold at Public Auction, THIS DAY, the 31st day of May next, at 10 o'clock A. M. (if fair, if not the next fair day) on the premises, A. L. the right title and interest which Abby A. David had on the 15th day of April, 1851, in and to a certain lot of land lying in the town of Portsmouth, containing twenty poles, more or less, with a dwelling house and other buildings thereon standing, bounded Southerly, Westerly and Northerly by land belonging to the heirs of Joseph A. Child, deceased, and Easterly by the East river, so called, belonging to William Cory, by voluntary conveyance from the mortgagee, or so much thereof as will be sufficient to raise the sum of one hundred and fifty five dollars with incidental expenses.

WM. CORY, Mortgagee.
Portsmouth, May 31, 1851.

BOOKS.

FOR SALE AND CIRCULATION, AT James Hammond's.

2538 Rochester, a Franco-Gothic story, by the author of the R. H. Books. 1
2539 The House of the Seven Gables, a romance by Nathaniel Hawthorne. 1
2540 The Pensive Ancestor, or, Stories for children, by Maria Edgeworth. 1
2541 Richard of York, or, the White Rose of England, an historical romance, by the author of the Last of the Plantagenets, &c. 1
2542 The Autobiography of Leigh Hunt with Reminiscences of Friends and Contemporaries. 2
2543 Godey's Lady's Book for May. 1
2544 Graham's Magazine for May. 1
2545 Sartain's Union Magazine for May. 1
2546 Rose Douglas, or, the Autobiography of a Minister's Daughter, by S. R. W. 1
2547 Harry Graham, or, sketches of Society, Characters and Society, taken from life, by S. P. Willis. 1
2548 Leonard Normandeau, or the Three Brothers. 1
2549 Harper's Magazine for May, No. 32. 1
2550 International Magazine for May, No. 6. 1
2551 Second Love, or the World's Dynasty, by Martha Weston. 1
2552 The Conchologist, by G. P. R. James. 1
2553 Peter Schlemihl, in America. 1
2554 Romance—set from the Historic Play by William Shakespeare, M. D., author of Kalliope, The Barber, Illustrations of Nat and Philosopher, &c. &c. 1
2555 15 1; or the adventures of Mr. and Mrs. San boys, their Son and Daughter, who came to the U. S. to enjoy themselves and to see the Great Exhibition, by Henry Mayhew and George Cruikshank. 1
2556 The Mother-in-Law, or the Tale of Remy, a Tale by Emma D. E. Swift Southworth, author of Retribution or the Tale of Shandora, Shandorah, The Deserted Wife, &c. 1
2557 The Mysteries of the People, or the History of a Proletarian Family from the earliest ages to the present time, translated from the French of Eugène Sue. 1
2558 The Wife's Sister, or the Prohibition Marriage, a novel by Mrs. Hubbard, Niece of Miss Austen. 1
2559 The Sea King: a nautical Romance by the author of the Revenge of the Ocean edited by the author of Valerius. 1
2560 Americans warned of Judgment, or the Jews' unveiled by John Claudius Parrot, a member of the University of France; Founder and Ex-Editor of the Journal—La France Des Peuples in Paris and formerly a French Patriot. 1
2561 Nell Gwynne, or the Court of the Stuarts under the Reigns of Charles II. and James II. an historical romance. 1
2562 The Female Jewit, or the Spy in the Family. 1

NEW SPRING GOODS.

At 166 Thames Street.

LANGLEY & NORMAN have just received a large assortment of NEW SPRING GOODS, which they offer at very low prices. Ladies are invited to call and examine their stock before purchasing.

April 6, 1851.

MILLINERY.

A RICH ASSORTMENT OF RIBBONS, AND OTHER MILLINERY GOODS, OFFERING THIS DAY AT A. SHERMAN'S, 261 Thames street.

CARPETING, Parasols, Dress Goods, Gloves &c. at Auction prices, to a few days, at 115 Thames Street, consisting in part of the following articles:—
Pink Fatin and Watered Silk Parasols, Burghes, Paris Fashion, Machine, small fig. 6 Points, (rich colors) French Emb'd of Lawes, S. S. Finkins, rich French printed Burghes, small fig. 4 Modes de Laines, Ladies and Gentlemen's L. C. bordered Hdk's, Red and White Sil. do, figured Vestings, Ladies Kid Gloves, Chair Covers, Ivory combs, Spool Cotton, (assorted colors) Suspensers, &c. &c.
May 17. SAMUEL A. PARKER.

FIELD SEEDS.

CLOVER, Timothy, Red Top, Orchard Grass, Blue Grass, Ray Grass, White Clover, Out Grass, Sweet Vernal Grass, choice kinds; early and late Peas, Beans, &c., by the package, for sale by
L. S. HOYT, 55 Water St.
April 23.—[5] New York.

MOURNING GOODS for Dresses at CHAS. H. TURNER'S, a fresh stock of Black Bombazines and Canton Cloths, and Silk and Cotton Warp Alpaca, Figured and plain; Bapers, Barage de Laines, Poplins, Printed Muslins, &c. &c.
May 5.

GOOD CUMS for CHILDREN, Silver Plated, cheap and good, Turtie Shell and Horn, by
B. H. TIDDALE & SON, 178 Thames st.

LAWNS.—50 pieces Printed Lawns of a fine L quality, and beautiful styles for summer dresses, warranted fast colors, just opened and for sale very cheap by
May 17. WM. C. COZZEN & CO.
Also—a great variety of cheap Lawns at 10 cts. and 12 1/2 per yard.

DRIED APPLES for sale cheap by
NEWTON BROTHERS.

DRIED PEACHES & PLUMS for sale by
NEWTON BROTHERS.

REMEMBER WHAT YOU READ.
MORE LIGHT!
OF NO HUMBUG
PHILIP RIDER.
DEALER IN PORTABLE BURNING FLUID, PATENT AND
PINE OIL,
and manufacturer of double distilled
SAFETY CAMPHENE,
AND AGENT FOR THE
BOSTON LAMP DEPOT,
Where lamps of every description can be supplied at the shortest notice.
171 Thames street, New York, R. I.
Camphene hanging lamps, Parlor fluid lamps, Night Lamps, Lantern lamps, Oil lamps, altered to burn Patent Oil or Fluid. Fluid hanging lamps, Glass hand lamps, for Oil or Fluid, Patent filling cans, Chimneys, Wicks, Lamps repaired.
THE LADIES' DELIGHT.
GREAT SAVING OF TIME, LABOR AND MONEY.
PRICES REDUCED.
The economy of the Portable Burning Fluid, Patent and Pine Oil, has been tested, and the Ladies one and all come out and say it is the only Genuine article of the kind, that has ever proved successful for a good, steady, clean and cheap light, and to use their own expression, it is an *invaluable treasure* to housekeepers, and one trial will prove its superiority over all other burning compositions. And in order to have the above more commonly used and fully believing the old adage that, the nimble squire is better than the slow shilling, the subscriber has been induced to reduce the prices so as to bring it within the reach of every family. Whereby we say again you save your Time, your Labor, and your Money.
N. B. Any person wishing a trial of the above can, by calling at 171 Thames street, be supplied with a lamp trimmed and burning, free of cost.
PHILIP RIDER,
March 1, 1851.] 171 Thames st., New York.

MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
THE soundness of this Company and the extent of its business may be inferred from the following statistics, sworn to by the Directors, on the twentieth day of January, 1851, and deposited in the office of the Secretary of State for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, according to the Revised Statutes.
Whole amount of Premiums received, \$1,821,673 43
Amount of interest, 134,101 86
Received in cash, \$1,234,329 89
" " premium, 709,790 14
Due on Policies in course of transmission, 11,655 26
INVESTMENTS.
Bonds and Mortgages, \$370,951 48
" of the City of New York, N. J., 1,900 00
" Brooklyn, N. J., 50,000 00
Real Estate, 16,968 11
Loans on Scrip, 6,009 88
Cash on hand, 41,295 32
Premium Notes, 693,031 61
Due from Agents and on premiums, 11,655 26
\$1,922,441 66
Amount now held by the Company for the payment of losses which may occur, and Dividends, \$1,192,441 66
Greatest amount insured in one risk, \$10,000.
From the above statement it will be seen that the Company have an ample fund to meet all contingencies. The Premium Notes, which are received in some cases, while they may prove a convenience to the insured, are always so secured and so limited in amount as to be perfectly safe to the Company. And it may safely be said that, for the object which the Company has in view, the Mutual Benefits of the Insured, its fund could not possibly be invested to better advantage.
The Annual Receipts of the Company, for premiums and interest, are more than
HALF A MILLION OF DOLLARS!
while its losses and expenses do not exceed \$200,000.
This Company has had all its business submitted to the most rigid mathematical calculation, and in the declaration of dividends and the reservation of funds to meet future contingencies, it obeys all the requirements of the most thorough science on the subject.
ROBT. L. PATTERSON, President.
JOEL W. CONNITT, Vice.
B. C. MILLER, Secretary.
OFFICE OF THE NEWPORT AGENCY, Market Square, North Side.
Where applications for Insurance may be made; and where abundant testimonials of the soundness and utility of the Institution will be exhibited, and all further required information in the premises cheerfully given.
Medical Examiner, -CHARLES C. COTTON, M. D., No. 164 Thames street.
March 8—6m. M. HALL, Agent.

COURT OF PROBATE, NEWPORT, MAY 5, 1851.
UPON the petition of Peter P. Remington guardian of the person and estate of **SARAH CATHERINE PEABODY**, a minor, daughter of Benjamin Peabody late of New York dec'd., representing that said Sarah C. and her brother own in common and undivided, certain parts of a certain dwelling house and lot of land in said New York. Bounded South by Prospect hill street, Easterly by Corna Street, Northerly on land of C. B. Peckham, and Westerly on the Hudson Estate, and that his wards interest in said estate is liable to become of little value in the event of the sale of her brother's interest, as it could not be let or occupied separately to advantage, and praying that he may in his capacity of guardian, have authority and license to sell the interest of his ward in said estate, at public or private sale, and invest the proceeds in stocks, or otherwise, for her benefit, under the advice and direction of said Court. The same is received and referred for consideration to a Court of Probate to be held at the Town Clerk's Office in New York, on Monday the 2d day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M., and notice is ordered to be given of the pendency and prayer thereof, for three successive weeks in the *Newport Mercury*, that all persons interested may appear at said time and place and be heard thereon.
B. B. HOWLAND, Prob. Clerk.
May 16, 1851.

COURT OF PROBATE, NEWPORT, MAY 5, 1851.
PETER P. REMINGTON Executor of the will of **JONATHAN BAILEY**, late of New York deceased, presents his second account on said estate for allowance, the same is received and referred for consideration to a Court of Probate to be held at the Town Clerk's Office in New York on Monday 2d of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M., and notice is ordered to be given of the pendency and prayer thereof, for three successive weeks in the *Newport Mercury*, that all persons interested may appear at said time and place and be heard thereon.
May 19. B. B. HOWLAND, Prob. Clerk.

COURT OF PROBATE, NEWPORT, MAY 19, 1851.
AN INSTRUMENT IN WRITING dated 15th Sept. 1848, purporting to be the last will and testament of **MARY COGGESHALL**, late of New York, single woman dec'd., is presented to this court by the legates, for Probate, and there being no Executor named in said will, with request that Peter P. Remington may be appointed administrator with the will annexed, of said estate.
The same is received and referred for consideration to a Court of Probate to be held at the Town Clerk's office in New York, on Monday, the 16th day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M., and notice is ordered to be given thereof by advertisement for three successive weeks in the *Newport Mercury*, that all persons interested may appear at said time and place and be heard thereon.
May 24. B. B. HOWLAND, Prob. Clerk.

COURT OF PROBATE, NEWPORT, MAY 24, 1851.
PELEG C. ANTHONY, administrator on the estate of **JAMES G. CARPENTER**, late of New York, dec'd., presents his first account on said estate for allowance and for an order to be passed for said administrator to pay and distribute the balance of said account to and among the creditors of said James G. Carpenter, whose claim have been allowed by the commissioners on said estate.
The same is received and referred for consideration to a Court of Probate, to be held at the Town Clerk's office, on Monday, the 16th day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M., and notice is ordered to be given thereof by advertisement for three successive weeks in the *Newport Mercury*, that all persons interested may appear at said time and place and be heard thereon.
May 24. B. B. HOWLAND, Prob. Clerk.

COURT OF PROBATE, NEWPORT, MAY 19, 1851.
ABIGAIL WISWALL of Johnston, R. I., makes a request in writing addressed to this Court, for George Taylor, of New York, or some other suitable person to be appointed administrator on the estate of **SARAH BUSH**, late of New York, widow of John T. Bush, formerly of New York, both dec'd.
The same is received and referred for consideration to a Court of Probate to be held at the Town Clerk's office in New York on Monday, the 16th day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M., and notice is ordered to be given thereof by advertisement for three successive weeks in the *Newport Mercury*, that all persons interested may appear at said time and place and be heard thereon.
May 24. B. B. HOWLAND, Prob. Clerk.

COURT OF PROBATE, LITTLE COMPTON, MAY 12, 1851.
APPLICATION is made by Deborah Coe for letters of Administration to be granted to her on the estate of **EZRA COE**, late of Little Compton, deceased.
On the foregoing, it is ordered that the same be received and that the appointment of an Administrator as aforesaid be referred to a Court of Probate, to be held at the office of the Clerk of this Court in said Little Compton, on Monday, the 9th day of June next, at 1 o'clock P. M., and that public notice of the same be given by publishing a copy of said application and order of Court therein in the *Newport Mercury* for three successive weeks that all persons interested may appear at said time and place and be heard.
May 17. OTIS WILBOR, Prob. Clerk.

GREEN WINDOW BLINDS.—Two Cases of Green Window Shades of 5 sizes to fit by 8 ft 9 in and 8 ft 10 in windows, just received by May 17. WM. C. COZZENS & CO.
Also—more painted landscape shades, paper curtains, and curtain fixtures.

JAMES W. LYON, PLUMBER, BRASS FOUNDER & COPPER SMITH,
No. 226, THAMES STREET, NEWPORT, R. I.
HAS constantly on hand a variety of Force and Lift Pumps, of his own manufacture, which he warrants equal, if not superior to any before offered in this market.
Also, Water Closets, Wash Basins, Croton and Cochituate Faucets, and every description of Plumbing Materials of various qualities and prices, as cheap as can be bought elsewhere.
Also, Pure block Tin Pipe, warranted not to injure the water in any way and fitted in the best style to Pumps and all other purposes.
Having procured the services of an experienced Plumber, he is prepared to execute all orders in this line with neatness and dispatch.
Lead Pipe and Sheet Lead of various sizes on hand, also, all kinds of Brass and Composition Castings made to order. Ship Castings of all kinds on hand and made to order at short notice.
JAMES W. LYON.
Having been appointed agent of the Hudson Gutta Percha Manufacturing Co., is now prepared to furnish any quantity of Gutta Percha pipe, and sheet do.; this pipe can be fitted to any of the uses to which lead has been applied. For conveying cold water possesses many advantages over lead as it is not affected by any of the acids or alkalis, it is entirely tasteless, does not affect any kind of water, will not rot and cannot be burst by frost. The sheet may be applied to any use to which sheet lead may be applied, and is particularly adapted to lining water tanks and reservoirs and also for water closet work.
Grateful for past favors, he hopes by strict attention to his business to merit the approbation of his customers. All work warranted not to fail until worn out.
April 5, 1851.

NEW SPRING GOODS.
BROWN & MUMFORD,
No. 126, Thames Street,
ARE RECEIVING A VERY
CHOICE SELECTION
of the latest styles and shades of BROAD-CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, CASHMERE, TWEEDS, SATINETS, &c., which they offer at very low prices. Also, Ready Made Clothing, AND FURNISHING GOODS, and other articles usually found at such an establishment.
N. B. Garments cut and made in the latest styles, or to suit the customer, with care, neatness and despatch.
Newport, March 8, 1851.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.
THE SUBSCRIBER having received a large supply of WOODEN WARE, such as Chopping trays & bowls, Cistern, Hoghead, Barrel, Lignumvita Mortars, Lemon Squeezers, Common Pails, Varnished Pails, Can Pails, Common Mortars, Wash Boards, Wooden Dippers, Rolling Pins, Butter Prints, Butter Boxes, &c. All of which, will be sold at wholesale for Cash, as low as can be bought in New York, or Providence. Purchasers are invited to call and see for themselves.
WM. H. BLISS,
March 8, 1851.] 117 Thames Street.

BROWN & MUMFORD, FASHIONABLE TAILORS,
—AND DEALERS IN—
READY MADE CLOTHING & FURNISHING GOODS.
Have received an assortment of SUMMER GOODS, to which they invite the attention of those who are about purchasing their summer CLOTHING.
Garments of every description made to order on the most liberal terms; Orders from the country promptly attended to.
No. 126 Thames street, Newport, R. I.

Valuable Real Estate, FOR SALE OR TO LET.
THE large and convenient house, situated on Washington Square and known as the Elery House, containing 15 rooms with a wash room attached, and a good well of water and wood house in the yard, will be sold or let on application to the subscriber, and possession given on the 1st of May. Said house is one of the most eligible in the town, and is in every way fitted for a boarding-house, or a large family.
EDWARD CLARKE.
March 29, 1851.

Murray House.
THE above establishment, having been improved and furnished more extensively, is now ready for the reception of permanent or transient boarders; and no exertion of the subscriber, who has resumed its management, will be wanting to make it as desirable as heretofore.
April 12—3m. MARGARET MURRAY.

TO LET
And immediate possession given.
THE chambers of the house No. 28 situated on Prospect hill street.
LIKEWISE the chambers of the Slocum house situated on Thames street.
For information apply to Dec. 14 1850.] PETER P. REMINGTON.

NEW SUPPLY.
CAMPHENE, FLUID AND PINE OIL.—A prime article manufactured by ourselves, and warranted to be of superior quality, as now sold. Also, Cans, Wicking, Smoking Tubes, &c. Also, all kinds of Lamps, for burning the above article, may be obtained at reduced prices, at the store of
H. H. YOUNG.

TO LET,
And possession given immediately.
THE DWELLING HOUSE situated in Clarke street belonging to Charles B. King, Esq. For terms apply to
P. P. REMINGTON.
Sept. 21, 1850

ANOTHER lot of Rushton Clarke & Co's. celebrated Medicinal Cod Liver Oil, just received from the proprietors, warranted genuine, at
C. G. C. HAZARD'S.
Next north of Post Office.
April 26.

PARASOLS, from the New York Auctions. Just received at **CHARLES W. TURNER'S**, a case of very nice lined Parasols, of the newest style, and a full assortment of cheap and medium priced parasols.
May 3.

FLOWER SEED.—A good variety may be found at
YOUNG'S.
May 17.

FANCY GOODS and Toys just received in great variety for sale cheap at
STACY'S Variety Store.
May 3. Corner of Thames & Frank sts.

WHITE GOODS.—Plain and Dotted Swiss Muslin, do, figured, checked and striped Cambrics for sale by
C. W. TURNER.
May 3. 81 & 83 Thames Street.

TO WOOLEN AND COTTON MANUFACTURERS.
FERGUSON'S ARROW ROOT STARCH.
THE SUBSCRIBERS have been appointed sole Agents for the sale of Ferguson's Manufacturers' Arrow Root Starch, and expect to be constantly receiving it in sufficient quantities to fill orders to any extent. It is warranted pure, and made from Arrow Root only.
From the testimonials furnished to us by Mr. Ferguson, it appears that "this article has been used in a number of manufactories in New York and New England, the past year, with unparalleled success. It forms a sizing for Cotton or Woollen Yarn, of great consistency and extraordinary cheapness. It takes the place of glue altogether, as that article is not added to the sizing made of this Starch. It renders the cloth firmer and more elastic, and gives to the goods a rich gloss that Iceland Moss and other expensive preparations cannot bestow. It is much better for the cotton manufacturers to substitute it instead of potato starch."
The following are extracts from letters lately received:—
"It is prepared similarly to other Starch for sizing. It makes the threads of woollen yarn smoother and stronger than other Starch; one pound of it is worth three pounds of potato starch for sizing woollen yarn. I have heard it highly recommended for cotton."
(Signed,) DANIEL BAGLEY.
Pittsfield, April 28, 1851.
"We have used it nearly two years, and find it far cheaper and better than glue or any other starch. I am confident it would be much better for the cotton manufacturers to substitute it instead of potato starch."
(Signed) T. CLAPP, 3d.
Pittsfield, April 29, 1851.
"I am obliged to give your preference, both as regards quality, economy, labor in application, beauty, &c."
(Signed,) C. H. ATHERTON.
Hartford, April 29, 1851.
The manufacturer having introduced machinery in its preparation, thereby lessening its cost, is enabled to offer it at a further reduced price.
For sale, Wholesale, by
SCHEFFELIN BROTHERS & CO.
May 17—3w.] 104 and 106 John-st., New York.

THE CELEBRATED CHEAPEST CARPET ESTABLISHMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.
No. 99, BOWERY, N. Y.
HIRAM ANDERSON'S
Eight Large Show Rooms,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
FAMILIES AND HOUSEKEEPERS FURNISHED AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
—List of Prices—
English Three Ply Carpets 8 to 10
Imperial do do do 10 to 11
Brussels Carpets 10 to 12
Tapestry do 9 and 12
Venetian Stair do 2 3 and 4
Table and Piano Covers, cheap.
English Druggets from 3-6 to 6s.
Door Mats 2 3 and 4s.
Common Carpets 2 to 4.
English Floor Cloths from 3 to 4s.
Floor Oil Cloths eight yds wide.
English Oil Cloths from 8 to 9s.
Tufted Hearth Rugs 20 each.
Axminster Rugs \$6.00.
Window Shades from 8 to 40s.
Checked Mattings 4s 5-6 wide.
Stair Rods 6 8 10s doz.
German table oil cloths?
HIRAM ANDERSON,
No. 99 Bowery, New York.
Feb. 15.—6m.]

UNITED STATES WHOLESALE CLOTHING WAREHOUSE.
S. H. HANFORD & Co.
SUCCESSORS TO
LEWIS & HANFORD,
Nos. 252, 254, 256 and 258, Pearl Street, NEW YORK.
Between Fulton street and Berling Slip.
HAVE ON HAND THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF
CLOTHING
In the United States, adapted to all Markets. In the articles of
SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
We keep an endless variety. Also, the most extensive Manufacturers of
OIL CLOTHING AND COVERED HATS
IN THE WORLD.
Plain and Fashionable Clothing of all Kinds.
Catalogues of stock sent by mail. Orders promptly filled.
S. H. HANFORD & Co.,
SUCCESSORS TO
LEWIS & HANFORD,
Nos. 252, 254, 256 and 258 Pearl St., NEW YORK.
January 18, 1851.—14wec.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.
FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS.
MOULTON & Co.,
SUCCESSORS TO
JOHN FALCONER & Co.,
64 Cedar, and 22 Pine streets, New York.
INVITE Merchants visiting New York City, to their immense stock of FOREIGN and DOMESTIC FANCY and STAPLE DRY GOODS.
Their stock is entirely new, and in addition still receive by every Steamer new and elegant styles, confined exclusively to this house, consisting of every variety of dress goods to be found in the FRENCH, GERMAN, ENGLISH and AMERICAN markets, and at prices that will defy competitors.
CASH BUYERS and MERCHANTS GENERALLY, will do well to call and examine our stock, as our goods are adapted to every section of the country; and we are resolved to spare no efforts to make it the interest of every merchant to favor us with their patronage.
JAMES S. MOULTON, JAMES W. BARKER, ZENAS NEWELL.
New York, March 20, 1851.—6m.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Store,
No. 13 Milk Street, Boston.
THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he has removed to Store
No. 13 MILK STREET, where he is now opening a large and splendid assortment of
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, Consisting of every article pertaining to the trade, which he offers at wholesale or retail, at as low prices as can be found at any establishment in this country.
Dealers are invited to call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere.
May 17.—3m.] W. R. SAXTON.

TAKE NOTICE.
COOKING STOVES of all the new patterns, BAY STATE, MAY FLOWER, PERFECT UNION, BROWNELL'S COAL STOVES, &c. &c., No. 195 Thames-st.
WM. BROWNELL.
September 14, 1850.

WOOD, BRICKS, STONE, COAL &c.
ON Devens' Wharf, 100 cords of Pine, Oak and Maple WOOD, 7000 Danvers BRICK—hard pressed—suitable for sidewalks, 10,000 feet of flag and curb STONE. For sale by
Oct. 27.] CHARLES DEVENS, Jr.

TIMELY HINTS TO ALL PARENTS.
READER, if you are still blessed with parents, who are yet in good health, and no artist's pencil has truly traced the lineaments of his or her familiar face or form, you may well act the part of wisdom to advise or persuade them to visit without delay, Williams' Daguerreotype Rooms, corner of Thames street and Washington Square, and have their miniatures taken in his superior style of art.
FRIENDS.
If you have a mutual friend, in whose welfare you feel an interest, and your kind feelings are reciprocated, that friend will value, as a precious memorial your Daguerreotype Miniature, if taken in Williams' peculiar style.
CHILDREN.
If you are a parent—what would you not give for a correct and perfect likeness of yourself, taken when a child? It would show the effects of time, and call up many happy remembrances. This pleasure you can now grant to your children—and should they be "snatched from you by the hand of death," your possession of their Daguerreotype Miniatures, if taken by a good artist, will afford you sweet consolation.
TO ALL.
How many have lost a father, a mother, a sister, a brother, or an innocent little prattling child—and have not even the shadow of a resemblance to look upon. After the separation some little toy or a trifling article of apparel, often is kept for years, and cherished as a token of remembrance how much more valuable would be one of Williams' perfect Daguerreotype Miniatures of the "loved and lost."
There is scarcely any one who does not take pleasure in gazing on the features of a friend, and when that friend has been removed by death, we often hear the exclamation, uttered with an expression of deep regret, "Oh, what would I not give for such a picture of my friend!"
Reader, perhaps you cannot do a better thing now, while your mind is upon the subject, than take an hour or two, and go by yourself, or with your family, or your friends, and visit the only artist in our town; and if not now, you may at some future period have reason to feel grateful for these "gentle hints" from
Oct. 26, 1850. J. A. WILLIAMS, Daguerreotype Artist.

MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE.
THE American Insurance Company, Providence, R. I., continue to insure against LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE, on Cotton, Woollen, and other Manufactures, Buildings, & Merchandise and also against MARINE RISKS on favorable terms. The capital stock
\$150,000,
ALL PAID IN, AND WELL INVESTED.
DIRECTORS ELECTED JUNE 9, 1847.
William Rhodes, Robert R. Stafford, Amos D. Smith, Resolved Waterman, Shubael Hutchins, Ebenezer Kelly, Nathaniel Bishop, George S. Rathbone, Caleb Harris, T. D. Bowen, Walker Humphrey, Allen O. Peck, and Samuel B. Tobey.
Persons wishing for Insurance are requested to direct their applications, (which should be accompanied with a particular description of the property,) per mail, to the President or Secretary of the Company, and the same will meet with prompt attention.
Applications for Insurance may be made Newport to GEORGE BOWEN, Agent.
ALLEN O. PECK, President.
WALKER HUMPHREY, Secretary.
American Insurance Co's. Office, June 9, 1847.

BOUND TO PELL'S SALOON.
169 THAMES STREET.

THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully announce that he is now prepared to serve up Oysters in all the various styles, at short notice, also Steaks, Ham and Eggs, Lobsters, &c. A supply of New York and Providence Oysters constantly on hand. Hotels and families supplied at short notice by the gallon or quart.
April 26, 1851. GEORGE PELL.

TABLE COVERS, CARPETS, COUNTERPAINS AND BLANKETS, CLEANSED.
THE SUBSCRIBER takes this method to inform his friends and the public that he will cleanse in the best manner, at short notice and on the most reasonable terms, at his mill in the Glen, Carpets, Counterpains, Blankets, Table Covers, &c. Persons in Newport wishing his services as above may leave their articles at the Store of EDWARD STANHOPE, in Broad street, or JOHN ALTMAN's, in Spring street; or, by leaving their address, articles will be taken at their dwellings, and returned to them when finished.
All favors thankfully received.
THOMAS GOULD.
Portsmouth, April 19, 1850.—6m.

—AGENCY—
OF Dr. S. S. FITCH'S celebrated Medicines used by him with such distinguished success in the cure of coughs, consumption, catarrh, Asthma, Heart Diseases, Dyspepsia, Piles, Female complaints, &c. &c.
Dr. S. S. FITCH'S Abdominal Supporters, Shoulder Braces, and Inhalant Tubes. Also, lectures on consumption, and the art of preserving Life and health to Old Age, &c.
Dr. Fitch's "Guide Book to Invalids" may be had gratuitously, by calling for it at
R. J. TAYLOR'S 102 Thames-Street.

WILLIAM H. BLISS,
—DEALER IN—
RANGES, HOT AIR FURNACES, PARLOR, OFFICE & COOKING STOVES, OF THE MOST APPROVED PATTERNS.
—MANUFACTURER OF—
COPPER, TIN, AND SHEET IRON WARE
At Wholesale and Retail.
Jan. 12 1850.

Clocks! Clocks!!
A FINE ASSORTMENT of Clocks of new patterns, consisting of 8 Day, Gothic, and Pillar Clocks, 30 hour do, common O. G. and pillar frame. Also, the new and celebrated "Patent Lever Clock," a beautiful mantel ornament—with other styles just received—and for sale—warranted at the very lowest prices by
B. H. TISDALE & SON.
April 26. 138 Thames Street.

Horse vs Steam.
THE subscriber keeps at his horse power shop No. 2 Sherman street, SASHES & BLINDS, DOORS, WINDOW FRAMES, &c., at the lowest prices.
Orders punctually attended to at.
SIMON MOFFITT.
Newport, April 6, 1850.—tf.

Stoves, Grates & Cylinders
LINED AT SHORT NOTICE, with Soap Stone, or Fire-brick, at the Stove Depot, Thames street, by
WM. H. BLISS.
Newport, Oct. 5.

CLOTHING.
OREGON CLOTHING STORE,
REPLENISHED with a large and complete assortment of fashionable READY MADE CLOTHING, consisting of
COATS,
of the latest styles, made from German and French broad cloths, also Sattinet, Tweed and Kentucky Jean Coats and Sack Coats.
PANTS,
of black and blue broad cloth, of the best quality, striped and plaid Doekins, black, blue, and dark mixed Sattinets, Vermont cloths, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds &c.
VESTS,
of plain black Satin, figured do., fancy do., Italian cloths, Valencia, and a great variety of other styles.
JACKETS,
of black broad cloth, blue Sattinet, mixed do. green sack jackets, blue plaid do. &c.
BOYS CLOTHING,
consisting of a good assortment of Coats, Jackets, Pants and Vests.
FURNISHING GOODS,
such as Shirts, Collars, Bosoms, Stocks, Cravats, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Suspenders, under Shirts and Drawers.
PIECE GOODS,
of a good assortment, such as broad cloth, striped and plain doekins, cassimere, blk, blue and mixed sattinet, tweed cloth and cloth for Boys Coats, red and blue flannel, plain and striped shirtings, cotton cloth, prints &c., by the yard or piece.
HATS & CAPS,
OF THE LATEST STYLES.
TRUNKS, VALISES, AND CARPET BAGS,
of a good assortment which may always be found at this establishment as usual, at the lowest prices.
MATRESSES, OIL CLOTHING, SOU' WESTERS &c
Please call and examine for yourselves at the
OREGON CLOTHING STORE,
Corner of THAMES and FRANKLIN STREETS, May 3, 1851.

BRASS FOUNDER, PLUMBER AND COPPER SMITH.
THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he is prepared to execute orders in the line of his business, and on the most reasonable terms. All articles usually made by Plumbers and Copper Smiths are constantly on hand, repaired in the most expeditious manner. He has for sale a very large assortment of the latest invention of
COPPER & IRON PUMPS,
among which may be enumerated—Farnam's patent Double Action Forcing and Suction; patent Hydraulics; Double action lift and force, ship & steamboat Pumps, and a great variety of others which will be fitted in the best manner and warranted not to fail, until worn out.
A large supply of LEAD PIPE kept on hand, which will be fitted to order in any style that may be desired.
A large assortment of such articles as are usually found in an establishment of this kind on hand and for sale. All kinds of Job Work will be carefully attended to on the most reasonable terms. Orders left at the store will be executed with despatch.
A share of public patronage is solicited and the most ample satisfaction will be given. Store second door north of the Custom House.
Newport 1850.] NATHAN M. CHAFFEE.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.
NEWPORT, PROVIDENCE & BOSTON.
THE STEAMER
PERRY.
Capt. Geo. W. WOOLSEY, will commence her regular trips between Newport and Providence, on Monday, March 10th, and will run daily, (Sundays excepted) leaving Newport at 8 o'clock A. M., and Providence at 2 o'clock P. M.
On and after Tuesday, April 1st, the Perry will connect at Providence, with the 11 o'clock train to and from Boston.
Newport to Providence, \$1.50.
" " Boston, \$7.50.
N. B. Freight taken at the usual low rates.
March 8, 1851.

Fashionable Tailoring Establishment
No. 108 Thames Street.
The subscriber, would respectfully invite the attention of the public, to his fashionable assortment of new Winter Goods, consisting in part, of
BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS, which will be sold at moderate prices, or made into garments of the latest styles, in the most thorough manner.
WILLIAM B. SWAN.
Newport, Nov. 9, 1850.

Now is the time to get your COAL.
THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has taken the Coal Yard and wharf formerly occupied by Charles Devens, Jr., and shall be happy to supply the old customers of Mr. Devens, as well as the public generally with the best kind of Coal.
WM. G. PECKHAM.
Newport, Sept. 21, 1850.
N. B.—A good article of Richmond Coal, for Blacksmith's use, for sale as above.

COAL! COAL!! COAL!!!
THE subscriber would inform his friends and the public, that he has on hand a first rate article of Red Ash Stove and Egg Coal, selected with great care from the best Mines in Pennsylvania; which he offers for sale as low as can be bought in town.
ALSO—PICTOU COAL, for Blacksmith's use.
CHARLES DEVENS.
On Devens' Wharf, South side of the Bank of Rhode Island.
May 23.

COAL! COAL!!
CUMBERLAND COAL, for family use—to burn in open Grates; also, for Blacksmith's use. For sale by
C. DEVENS, Jr.
Oct. 5, 1850.—tf.

SILKS, SILKS.
BLACK silks of different widths and qualities just received and offered at low prices by
LANGLEY & NOIRMAN.
April 5. 106 Thames street.

Polar Whale Oil.
JUST RECEIVED a supply of superior quality and for sale by
Feb. 1, 1851. GEO. BOWEN & CO.

ROCERIES.—A good assortment of every variety, and at the lowest prices, just received and for sale at
YOUNG'S.

Barn to Let.
A LARGE BARN with two lofts in good repair,—apply to
April 12, 1851. H. SESSIONS.

BRYAN'S Pulmonic Wafers, a new article for Coughs, Colds, and Consumption, at
April 26. C. G. C. HAZARD'S.

SILK, and Gingham Cambric Umbrellas at
April 19. J. H. HAMMETT'S.